

MAY MAKE EFFORT TO RAISE MONEY

Farmers Manifesting Renewed Interest in Appointment of County Agent.

SEE BENEFIT OF THE PLAN

Seymour Merchants Have Subscribed One-half of the Amount to be Raised by Residents.

Farmers in various parts of the county are showing a renewed interest in the county agricultural agent and the matter may be taken up by the farmers' institutes this year. The plan was first proposed some months ago and a number of Seymour merchants agreed to raise \$250 provided a like amount would be contributed by those interested. It is said that efforts will be made at once to raise the amount needed and the petition will be filed with the county board of education.

The question was taken up by the chairmen of the farmers' institute at a recent meeting and it was believed that the majority of farmers are interested in the plan. Under the recent law by which a county agent may be secured, twenty or more residents of a county may file a petition with the county board of education together with a deposit of \$500 to be used in defraying the expenses of such agent.

This board then files a petition with the county council and it is provided that this body shall upon receipt of such petition appropriate the sum of \$1,500 to pay the salary and expenses of the agent. The money must be appropriated within thirty days after the receipt of the petition, according to the law. After the appropriation is available the county board of education shall apply to Purdue University for the appointment of the agent.

When such appointment is made there shall be paid annually from the state fund provided by the act to Purdue University to be paid to the county providing for a county agent an amount sufficient to pay one-half of the annual salary. No more than \$1,000 shall be appropriated to any one county. The law provides that not more than thirty counties shall be entitled to state aid during the year ending September 30, 1914 and more than sixty counties during the year ending September 30, 1915.

The duty of the county agent is to cooperate with Farmers' institutes, farmers' clubs and other organizations, conduct practical farm demonstrations, boys' and girls' clubs and contest work and other movements for the advancement of agriculture and country life and to give advice to farmers on practical farm problems and aid the county superintendent in giving practical education in agriculture and domestic science. The county board of education is hereby authorized to file monthly bills covering salary and expenses of county agent, the same to be approved by Purdue University, with the county auditor, who shall draw his warrant or warrants on the county treasurer for the payment of same.

LOCAL DEMOCRAT FAVORS DIRECT PRIMARY PLANK

Seba A. Barnes Makes Speech Favoring Wilson-Bryan Wing of the Party.

Seba A. Barnes, of this city, who is attending the Democratic state convention at Indianapolis, stated at a district meeting of delegates Wednesday night that he was out and out in favor of a direct primary law. He was candidate for membership on the resolution committee but was defeated by John T. Russell, of the Fourth district, on the second ballot. The first ballot resulted in a tie vote.

The Indianapolis Star gives the following account of the meeting: At the Fourth District meeting, at which former Representative Griffith presided, the first test of strength came when John T. Russell and Seba Barnes were nominated as candidates for membership on the resolutions committee. Mr. Barnes took the floor and explained that he was in favor of "throttling Bourbonism in Indiana Democratic circles;" that he favored a direct primary law and that he would bring in a minority report as a member of the resolutions committee if the committee did not adopt a plank calling for a primary law.

Mr. Russell did not commit himself on any of the ideas advanced by Barnes. When the first vote was taken the 154 delegates gave each candidate an equal number of votes and a second vote had to be taken which resulted in Mr. Russell being elected by a vote of 84 to 69.

A resolution indorsing the candidacy of J. F. Cox, who seeks the nomination for secretary of state, was adopted by unanimous vote. Cox lives in the Fourth District. Mr. Barnes then delivered an impassioned speech favoring the Wilson-Bryan wing of the party and urging that efforts be made to curtail the power of the committee on resolutions, which he described as the "grave yard" of the convention. After his motion was explained the convention voted it down by a vote of 98 to 57. The meeting then indorsed Charles Wagner for commissioner of fish and game and adjourned.

BOYS PLAY WITH MATCHES; FIRE DEPARTMENT CALLED

Small Damage is Done by Flames at Sciarra Home on North Chestnut Street.

A match in the hands of the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sciarra was the cause of a small blaze at their home on North Chestnut street this morning. The boy was playing near some portieres which caught fire and were soon in flames. The fire department was called but the blaze was extinguished with several buckets of water before the firemen arrived.

The portieres were hanging from a wood partition and there was danger that it would catch fire. The wall paper was burned and the door frame was scorched. The fire was discovered by Mr. Sciarra's mother who was sitting in an adjoining room. The boy's parents did not know he was playing with the match and suppose that he must have found it somewhere about the house.

Special Demonstration.

Friday and Saturday, 20-21, of Gas Ranges. This Demonstration will be in charge of E. E. Howard, of the Detroit Stove Works, 9:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. daily. Interstate Public Service Company. m20d

SENATOR SHIVELY IS RENOMINATED

Homer L. Cook, of Indianapolis, Nominated as Candidate for Secretary of State.

POWERS AND LAIRY CHOSEN

Candidates for State Offices Selected at Democratic State Convention in Session Today.

By United Press.

Indianapolis, March 19—At the Democratic state convention at Tomlinson's Hall today Benjamin F. Shively was nominated by acclamation as the party's candidate for United States senator. Although the name of Thomas Taggart had been mentioned among the candidates as a probable candidate there was no effort on the convention floor to place him in nomination.

Senator John W. Kern was elected chairman after Governor Ralston, the temporary chairman, has completed his address. In taking the chair Senator Kern called upon the party in Indiana to support President Wilson's policies.

The report of the committee on rules was adopted. These provided that all unopposed candidates should be nominated by acclamation.

Several times during the address the name of William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state, was mentioned and called forth applause.

Shortly after Senator Kern completed his address the nominations were made. There are 1,836 delegates in the convention and 919 votes are required to nominate.

Homer L. Cook, of Indianapolis, was nominated for secretary of state on the first ballot. He received 976½ votes. James F. Cox, of Columbus, received 647½ votes and Samuel Wells, of Scottsburg, received 212 votes.

Dale Crittenger, of Anderson, was nominated secretary of state on the first ballot. He received 1,262½ votes. Byron D. King, of Indianapolis, received 262½ votes and W. B. Gray, of Covington, 311 votes.

Judge Franklin M. Powers, of Angola, was nominated as candidate for judge of the appellate court from the first district, receiving 961½ votes. James Moran, of Portland, received 869½ votes.

Judge M. B. Lairy, of Logansport, was nominated on first ballot for supreme judge, receiving 968 votes.

James L. Gallaher, of Michigan City, 416; Chas. P. Drummond, of South Bend, 470. After an all night session the resolution committee adopted the state wide primary plank but retained the state convention "for council, organization and declaration of party principles." Mayor Bell, of Indianapolis, is said to have remarked that the members of this committee "made pall bearers of the Democratic party in Indiana." The committee refused to endorse woman suffrage but favored arbitration law, referendum on constitutional amendment and approved the public service commission.

The remains of the late Harry Holland were taken to Scipio this morning for burial.

MANY ATTENDING S. S. CONVENTION

Methods of Work Receiving Discussion at the Sessions of the Jackson County Meeting.

GOOD ADDRESSES BY WORKERS

State Secretary Burnie, Makes Splendid Impression in Urging Up-to-Date Methods.

The rejuvenating effect of contact with the boys and girls in the Sunday School is one of the returns which men and women receive as part of their wages for teaching in the Sunday School. Mr. George N. Burnie, state secretary of the Indiana Sunday School Association, made this statement in giving the chief address at the Jackson Township Sunday School Convention Wednesday evening at the German M. E. church on the subject, "The Teachers' Wages." In his opening he said that the Sunday School teacher does not teach with any idea of commercial reward and yet attendance at Sunday School and work in Sunday School does have a commercial value for any man or boy, woman or girl who seeks employment and can refer to a straightforward Sunday School record.

Besides the commercial wages which come in this way the teacher receives intellectual wages from the study he must give the work and from the contact he has with the young under his care. Above all, the spiritual wages in watching the conversion and development of the young christian lives, is the largest satisfaction which can come to the faithful Sunday School worker.

The evening session was opened by devotional service led by Rev. D. L. Thomas, pastor of the First M. E. church.

Miss Lizzie Stroetman had the members of her primary class present and she gave a demonstration of how she handles the primary department in the German M. E. school.

The entire evening session was of a high order tending to develop the interest of the Sunday School work. This morning the opening devotional service was led by Rev. Arthur Brinklow, of Cortland. Rev. D. L. Thomas spoke on "The Necessity of Bible Knowledge" and Rev. E. L. Pettus made an "Argument for the Organization of all Departments in the Sunday School."

Following these addresses Secretary Burnie spoke on "Gradation-What-How." He urged the importance of grading and outlined what has proven to be the best plan, that of grading the Sunday School on an age basis, putting the primary ages in the primary department and following the same plan with the Junior, Intermediate, Senior and Adult departments. At the close of his address a number of questions were asked and the subject received full discussion.

This afternoon the opening devotional service was conducted by Rev. William A. Schuff and the reports of the various county officers and department superintendents were made.

Following this the subject, "Teaching Truths by the Object Lessons,"

was discussed by Jay C. Smith in which a number of objective illustrations were used.

State Secretary Burnie then discussed, "The Affluent and Effluent Problems of the Teacher." This was followed by the reports of the committees and election of officers were expected to take place late this afternoon.

Tonight Rev. W. A. Schuff will give a stereopticon address showing views of the Holy Land. Many of these pictures were taken by himself and will illustrate many points in connection with the study of the Sunday School lessons. Everyone is invited to attend this evening.

SUGGESTED THAT SEYMOUR OBSERVE "CLEAN UP WEEK"

Council May Discuss Plan Tonight and Decide Upon Way to Dispose of Rubbish.

The regular session of the city council will meet tonight and it is understood that one of the questions to be presented will be a time to be known as "cleanup week." The plan has been advocated by a number of citizens as it is believed that if a concerted effort is made all over the city many piles of trash and debris will be removed before the opening of spring.

This plan has been tried in Seymour before and has been found to be very beneficial in cleaning up the city. During the winter months considerable trash collects about the lawns and while some of this is removed before summer "the clean up" is not general unless special attention is called to the need of doing so. The council may discuss the plan tonight and decide upon some manner of disposing of the rubbish.

Domestic Science Lectures.

Beginning Friday and Saturday this week, E. E. Howard, Domestic Science Demonstrator for the Detroit Stove Company will conduct a course of 12 lectures in our salesroom on the use of a gas range, the scientific preparation and cooking of food, how to care for your stove and a number of other things which will interest the house-keeper. Remember, Friday and Saturday from 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Everybody invited. m20d Interstate Public Service Co.

Attention, Teachers!

On March 26 the Traction Company will run two sections of the 9:18 limited to accommodate those who wish to attend the Teachers' Association at Indianapolis. Charles D. Hardin, Passenger Agent. m25d

Millinery Display.

Ladies, the trimmed and tailored hats will be on display at my store, Saturday, March 21. Never before was millinery so attractive and prices so reasonable. Please call and see my display. m20d Palace Millinery, Mrs. Zelma Leas.

Seymour Commandery No. 56 K. T.

Special Conclave 7:30 p. m. Friday, March 20th, 1914. Red Cross. For the information of the other Masonic brethren will state Club Room will be open on that date. m20d Sim Watkins, E. C.

See the cooking done on the Detroit Jewel gas range at the Public Service Company, Friday and Saturday, 20th and 21st. Free lectures. Everybody invited. Be sure to come. E. E. Howard, Domestic Science Demonstrator, in charge. A souvenir given each day. m20d

VILLA PUSHING WAY TO TORREON

Commanding General of Mexican Rebels Expects to Reach Destination Sunday.

CONCENTRATION OF FORCES

Attack Upon Mazatlan Expected Soon—Capture of Town Would Threaten Capital.

Jaurez, Mexico, March 19—General Francisco Villa, commanding the Mexican rebels before Torreon, today broke the silence which he had kept since the battle of Torreon began by telegraphing rebel officials at Jaurez that he expected to be in Torreon Sunday.

This was followed by another official dispatch, in which Villa said that the Zaragoza brigade of Constitutionalists, commanded by General Eugenio Aguirre Benavides, had fought its way from Escalon as far south as Yerpo, one of the distant suburbs of Torreon, and expected to enter Bermejillo last night. The Federals, said Villa, were abandoning all of their outposts north of Torreon, and were concentrating their forces within Torreon and the cities of Lerbo and Gomez Palacio.

The fall of Mazatlan, it was said, would mean virtual control of the west coast, while the capture of Torreon, the railroad center of Central Mexico, would threaten the capital. If the rebels capture these two points both armies would, it is said, move against Guadalajara, which is the strategic key to the south. According to the plans, Guaymas would be ignored in hopes that the California gulf port might fall with the capture of Mazatlan.

B. & O. OFFICIALS MAKING INSPECTION OFF MAIN LINES

President Daniel Willard and Staff Will Arrive in Seymour on Special Train Friday.

Daniel Willard, president of the B. & O. Railroad Company, and a number of other officials are making an inspection trip over the various divisions and will arrive in Seymour Friday morning on a special train. The party will probably make a short stop here and inspect the round house and other departments.

The members of the official party are President Willard, George M. Shiver, vice president, A. W. Thompson, third vice president, J. M. Davis, general manager, R. N. Begien, general superintendent, and J. C. Hagerty, division superintendent.

Baptist Bazaar.

Don't fail to see the beautiful silken comforts, embroidered night dresses, pillow cases and sofa cushions, which the Baptist Ladies of the Fortnightly Club will have on sale two weeks from today.

Hundreds of fine woollens to select from, all the latest spring suitings. Your suit made to measure, a first class \$5.00 rain coat all for \$16.50 Friday and Saturday, the last days. Modern Clothing Co., South Chestnut street.

MAJESTIC TONIGHT

Vaudeville and Pictures
"SIGMAN AND DOWNING"
In Mirth, Melody and Song

A & B "BROKEN LIVES" Drama Parts 1 and 2 (Pathe) with Pearl Sindelar, Irving Cummings, Harriah Ingraham and Dallas Tyler.

C "A STRENUOUS SCOOP" Comedy (Selig) with George Paul, A. J. Herbert, John D. O'Hara, Ollie Harbuvalde and Frances Bayless.

Coming Tomorrow Night—"THE HOUSE OF FEAR," a Two-Part Special Lubin Photoplay featuring Rosetta Brice and John E. Ince in the leading roles. Also a Good Vitagraph Comedy.

Prices—Lower Floor 10c. Balcony 5c. REMEMBER \$5.00 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT.

BARGAINS

EITHER CASH OR CREDIT

Dry Peas, 6 lbs.25c
Dry Peaches, 3 lbs.25c
Dry Beans, 5 lbs.25c
Granulated Sugar, 5 lbs.25c
Granulated Sugar, 25 lb. bag.\$1.15
Fancy Mixed Cakes, lb.10c
35c Broom for25c
6 cans Danish Milk.25c
Country Club Corn Flakes, box.5c
Oranges, dozen.15-20-25-30c
Matches, Double Dip, 2 boxes.5c
Potatoes, bushel95c
Fort Ritner Flour, bag.60c
Colored Mixed Beans, 6 lbs.25c
Coffee, loose, Roast, lb.15c
Cabbage, lb.13c
Fresh Crackers, 2 lbs.15c
Country Bacon, fat, lb.15c
Pickle Pork, lb.12c
Lean Country Bacon, lb.18c

HOADLEY'S

DREAMLAND

NO. 1 and No. 2

A BLOW-OUT AT SANTA BANANA
(American Farce Comedy 2 Reels)

No. 3—"ROMANCE OF SUNSHINE
ALLEY" (Broncho Drama)

Friday Will Have 2nd Series of
"OUR MUTUAL GIRL"

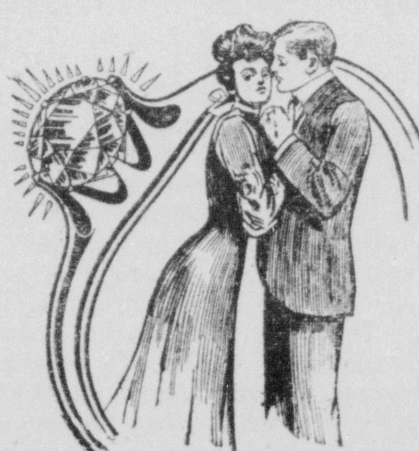
IN SILVER
Five Dollars GIVEN AWAY
Each Friday Night

Curtain Nets and Scrims

10c to 25c a yard.

They will cost you more elsewhere.
See Window Display.

The Bee Hive



IF YOU ARE ENGAGED

in the pursuit of neat and novel designs in modern Jewelry, here is the place to satisfy your heart's desires for we have the largest and most varied assortment of fine gold and silver Jewelry in the town, including wedding, engagement and mourning Rings, Watches, chains, charms, lockets, brooches, earrings, studs, etc., at the most reasonable prices.

T. M. JACKSON, Jeweler
GEO. F. KAMMAN, Optometrist

MAYES' Cash Grocery
Phone 658. Free Delivery.

Are You Watched?

See Our Ad
Tomorrow

H. H. CARTER
Successor to The Andrews Drug Co.

The Rexall Store

THE DEMOCRATIC KEYNOTE IS HIGH

Party In Indiana Courts Favor of Public Opinion.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR

Declaring That the Democratic Party Never Has Failed to Render an Account of Its Stewardship When in Power, Samuel M. Ralston, Chief Executive of the State, Points With Pride to Recent Record in Indiana.

Addressing the Indiana state Democratic convention at Indianapolis, Governor Samuel M. Ralston, temporary chairman, said:

A political party in a free country is an instrument of government. Like that of an individual, its value depends upon the character of the service it renders to society. Like an individual, it dislikes criticism and it courts the favor of public opinion. The Democratic party is no exception to this rule. It has always recognized the people as its master and it has never failed to render to them an accurate account of its stewardship, whenever it has been entrusted with power. If it makes mistakes it stands ready to admit them. Whatever it does in redeeming the pledges it makes the people, or in yielding obedience to the will of the people, it stands ready to defend.

I congratulate the Democrats of Indiana upon the high favor with which their party is today received throughout the country. The people of Indiana, without regard to party affiliation, commend in the main its administration of public affairs in this state and in the nation.

An incident occurred in the governor's office a few days ago that will illustrate the feeling of the people toward the Democratic party. Two friends, one a Republican and the other a Progressive, called together to pay me their respects. I was asked by one of them how I thought I was getting along. I answered, very well, I believed. The other one said, "Well, we want to know how you are pleasing the people." I answered, "Fine"; that the Democratic party was the only party in existence that could please the people and that I could prove it by a preponderance of the evidence.

I then asked my Progressive friend what he thought the condition of the country would be today if the Republicans had succeeded in 1912; and he said he hadn't words to describe it. Turning to my Republican friend, I asked him to tell me what he thought the condition of the country would now be if the Progressive party had won the election in 1912, and he said it paralyzed him to think about it.

I then inquired if either of them had any doubt of the Democrats—the genuine Simon-pure Democrats—being entirely satisfied with the record of their party in this state and in the nation; and they both said they had not. Thereupon I suggested that, if the Progressive party thought the country was better off than it would have been under the Republicans, and the Republicans thought it was better off than it could have been under the Progressives; and if the Democrats were satisfied with their record, this ought to show conclusively that the people had cause to congratulate themselves because the Democratic party is in power. And they both admitted my logic was sound. I complimented them upon their fair-mindedness and congratulated them upon the honesty and courage they were showing in fighting one another; and they both thanked me, saying they were fighting for a principle.

The people of this country feel deeply their obligation to the Democratic party for the great man at the head of the affairs of the nation—the scholar, and the incomparable statesman, Woodrow Wilson. The remarkable record he has made in the brief period of twelve months as president surpasses the achievements of any of his predecessors in so short a time, and makes his fame secure. A greater percent of the people love and trust him than have loved and trusted any president since Washington. They see that he is sincere. They know that when he takes up a subject he learns all there is to be known about it. He stands every proposition up and walks around it and determines his attitude toward it by ascertaining the relation it bears to the welfare of the people.

It is not surprising, therefore, that he is recognized by the foreign press as a man of broad vision, of manifest uprightness and of high moral purpose. Across the seas he is looked upon as an international schoolmaster, by precept and example instructing the statesmanship of the world in commercial fairness and in a science of government that embraces all mankind. Let the prayers of the nation continue to ascend for him.

In reviewing the work the president has accomplished and is doing, a grateful people should not fail to pay tribute to those who have stood by him as his helpers in all he has undertaken. He is surrounded by a cabinet of able and loyal men. Each member of his official family is highly and peculiarly qualified for the position he holds. Their work is on all hands most gen-

erously commended. It is especially gratifying to the six million and more Democrats who have been fighting for certain great reforms since 1896, to know that much of the popularity of the present national administration is due to the stand it has taken for the things they have advocated all these years under the leadership of that masterful man, William Jennings Bryan.

And Indiana has a right to be proud of the part she has taken in strengthening the Wilson administration with the people. Fifteen of her sons, all Democrats, have supported all the Wilson policies; and by reason of their unusual ability they have been to him a tower of strength. Our distinguished vice president, Thomas R. Marshall, has honored and is honoring in a gracious way the high position he is holding at the right hand of the president. Before becoming vice president he had served the people of Indiana to great purpose as their chief executive. His experience as governor, coupled with his brilliant attainments, eminently equipped him for the performance of the duties of the second highest office within the gift of the American people.

Our senior senator, Benjamin F. Shively, has distinguished himself as a student of economic and international problems and brought honor to his state by the manner he has handled important questions committed to his leadership. Our junior senator, John W. Kern, broke all previous records in attaining in so short a time to the leadership of the senate, the greatest legislative body in the world. He is ever watchful of the interest of the people, and by duties well performed he is daily meeting the expectation of the people. But there are too many Democrats in congress from Indiana to mention them all by name. I shall have to dispose of them in this connection by wholesale. Every one of our thirteen representatives has been devoted to the interests of the people. In all the great constructive and remedial legislation enacted by congress in the past year they have borne an honorable part and deserve the approval of their constituents. And in this connection, Indiana Democrats should not fail to recognize the valuable service rendered our party and country through the able leadership of our national committeeman, the Hon. Thomas Taggart.

The Tariff.

The question of taxation figures more or less conspicuously in every campaign. In national contests this question is considered under the tariff issue. The Democratic party has always maintained that the tariff is a tax and that the consumer pays it. The Republicans have in the past combatted this idea and maintained that the tariff is not a tax upon the American consumer and that the foreigner pays it. Fortunately, however, for the people, Democrats, in their efforts to secure justice for consumers, do not have to argue any longer that the tariff is a tax and the consumer pays it. A distinct advance has been made on this subject under the teachings of the Democratic party, and any man who now attempts to start an argument on the question is promptly committed for treatment to the custodianship of some man like Dr. Edenharter, head of the Central Hospital for the Insane.

The Underwood law of the Wilson administration has been constructed on the theory that the consumer pays the tariff and that the government should levy it on a revenue basis. That the people have long been demanding a lower tariff than the Republicans continued to impose upon them there cannot be a doubt. Recognizing this fact the Republican party, to pacify the unrest growing among its rank and file for tariff reform, incorporated in its national platform of 1908 a cunningly worded tariff plank, whereby the people, especially Republicans, were deceived into believing that, if entrusted with another lease of power, this party would reduce the tariff to the advantage of the consumers.

The Republicans were successful, but the tariff was not reduced. Instead of enacting a law to the advantage of the consumers, the Payne-Aldrich bill was passed. By it the poor man's necessities were taxed higher and the rich man's profits were multiplied. The tax it imposed upon the single item of woolen goods enabled the manufacturers thereof to make annually, over and above a reasonable profit, \$100,000,000; and on the single item of cotton goods it enabled the manufacturers thereof to make annually, over and above a reasonable profit, \$90,000,000. Is there really any mystery about the Republican party's going to pieces in 1912 and about its inability to secure the electoral vote of but two states in the nation, Utah and Vermont, with but two electoral votes each? Note the contrast between the course pursued touching tariff legislation by the Republicans following their success in 1908 and that of the Democrats following their success in 1912. Democrats pledged themselves to a revision of the tariff downward, and they proceeded without delay to redeem their pledge. Eliminating the liquor and tobacco schedules, the Underwood law fixed rates lower than the Walker tariff of 1846, and every one at all familiar with our history will recall how our country prospered under the Walker law.

The Underwood law greatly increases the free list by adding articles of necessity thereto, thereby taking account of those least able to bear a part of their government's expenses. As a part of this humane system there

was enacted an income tax law. Our party has long stood for an income tax, because it is a just tax. It is a method of raising revenue for the government by imposing a tax upon the income a man has above the comforts of life. If he has not the income fixed by law, he is not required to pay this tax. If he has such an income, it is not burdensome for him to pay it. Imposing a tax upon the incomes of the nation does not create a burden, while a tax on wearing apparel and building material and farming implements and the cost of living is always burdensome. It is occasionally suggested by high protectionists that the Underwood law will work a hardship upon our farmers. When the Payne-Aldrich bill was under discussion in the senate, Senator Cummins, in denying that the farmer receives certain benefits from protection, said:

"I do not believe that we in Iowa receive any benefit for the 400,000,000 bushels of corn that we raise every year; I do not believe that we receive any direct benefit from the duty on 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 hogs that we market every year; I do not believe that the \$700,000,000 of agricultural products that we pour every year into the channels of trade, protection advances the price of a tithe of them," and Senator Cummins is a progressive Republican who has not broken with his party.

A few weeks ago a meeting was held in one of the hotels of Indianapolis by certain leading Republicans and a few Progressives with a view of forming an amalgamation between the Republican and Progressive parties. Nearly all the speakers had something to say against the tariff policy of the Democratic party and in favor of the protective policy of the Republican party. Let me say to the Republicans of that occasion that, if they are expecting to return their party to power on a high protective tariff platform, they are misinterpreting the sentiment of the country.

In giving the country the Underwood tariff, the Wilson administration released industry and commerce from an artificial handicap. It broke the power of monopoly over prices and set the productive genius of man above the reach of greed and graft. If our Republican friends expect to restore their party to power, in order that they may restore the old order of things, let me warn them that they will still be working at their job when Gabriel blows his horn. Woodrow Wilson has struck the high note of popular justice in American statesmanship, and forever foreclosed the day when the special interests will control this nation.

Currency Law.

Eighteen years ago the Republican party carried the country on the money question on the assurance it would revise the financial laws of the nation. Instead of keeping faith with the people it proceeded to revise the tariff in a manner to increase their cost of living through increased taxes. Again and again it sought and was given a continuance of power on the same ground with like results. The people finally became weary of broken promises. They saw a few men in absolute control of the money of the nation, and these always enthusiastic supporters of the Republican party. Panics came and panics disappeared at the bidding of Wall street, until finally the people resolved to turn from the party of subsidies and financial potters to the Democratic party—the party of political integrity.

President Wilson was inaugurated on March 4, 1913, and in nine months thereafter his administration gave the country as a Christmas gift a new currency law. This law has met with such universal favor that the prediction is freely made that honest business has nothing more to fear from a money trust. This measure of financial faith and commercial security has been characterized by Mr. Bryan as "a marvel of constructive statesmanship." Morton Frewen, whose opinions on economic and financial subjects are always international, says of this law: "The passage of the American currency act was a greater discovery than half a dozen new African gold fields." That is a sweeping statement, considering the love of some people for gold, and its admitted power.

Under the provisions of this great measure, the government may issue money; and the money in circulation will be better distributed. The banking business is subject to regulation by the government. State banks are not militated against when favors are shown to any community through banking organizations. It makes Washington City and not New York City the controlling center of the nation's finances. It destroys a monopoly of money, through its system of regional banks, and will do much to prevent panics. Under its operation the money of the country cannot be concentrated in any one center to the detriment of remote sections or districts of the country. It will arouse public confidence in legitimate enterprises, because it gives assurance of a sufficient volume of money to meet the demands of business. Of this act President Wilson has pertinently said: "The men who have fought for this measure have fought nobody. They have simply fought for those accommodations which are going to secure us in prosperity and peace."

Anti-Trust Legislation.

The Democratic national platforms of 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912 declared that

"A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable."

As a fitting companion piece to the Underwood law and the Glass-Ower

currency law, President Wilson now proposes an anti-trust law. In his message to congress for anti-trust legislation, he calls attention to the fact that "We are agreed that a 'private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable' and our program is founded upon that conviction."

The president has shown great skill in the manner he has gone about to secure remedial legislation. Had he not gotten the tariff and currency questions out of the way by the passage of satisfactory laws, it would not be possible for him at this time to get an anti-trust law to his liking. With the tariff barons, the financial cabals and the trust magnates all united in opposition to the enactment of an anti-trust law, it would have required Providential interference to have put upon the statute books a law of the kind he and the party desired.

While the president is most strenuous in his opposition to monopoly, he is safe and sane in what he proposes. He desires a remedy that will reflect the "best business judgment of America." He wants the government and business to get together so as to be in harmony with the law, public opinion and the public welfare. And he would attain the end he desires by prohibiting men from serving as directors on two or more corporations that borrow of and loan to and traffic with one another. In other words, he would unscramble the eggs. Secondly, he would have an efficient supervision of the issuing of stocks and bonds of corporations doing an interstate business, including a carefully devised scheme for borrowing money.

But the work of the national administration has taken such a wide range that an occasion of this character will not admit of a review of the complete record. It should be observed, however, that the president has handled with great wisdom and dignity the critical Mexican situation. He loves peace and he loves humanity. Only as the last and most desperate resort will he consent to the clashing of arms between Mexico and this country. He is ambitious for the restoration of order without his having to adopt a course leading to the sacrifice of a single American boy. Christian people without regard to party relations endorse his policy and pray his course will ultimately result in a sweeping victory for law and justice.

But when due credit be given for its specific record of constructive and remedial legislation, it must be admitted after all that the most important and distinctive feature of Woodrow Wilson's administration is the man himself—his rugged honesty, his practical wisdom, his singleness of purpose, his exalted character, his faith in humanity and his exemplification of that "righteousness that exalteth a nation," and bears a blessing to all mankind.

State Affairs.

But time forbids further consideration of national affairs. The Democratic party of Indiana stands ready to give an account of its official conduct. It has been in power under the present administration about one year and two months; and its official and legislative records either commend or condemn it. It is for the people to render the verdict after considering all the evidence.

The election of 1912 resulted in a legislature almost solidly Democratic. This brought Democrats to the capitol from practically every county in the state seeking positions for themselves or their friends and urging the enactment of laws in which either they or their immediate communities were interested. But notwithstanding this condition—and I measure my words—the legislature gave the state permanent and increasingly beneficial legislation of such a high character that it has rarely, if ever, been equaled in the history of the state. Laws, in obedience to a popular demand for what is usually classified as progressive measures, were enacted, and critics at home and abroad have pronounced them equal if not superior to any laws of the kind in the other states. Two of these laws are the public utilities act and the vocational education act.

I am frank to admit that I hesitated before I took a stand for the public service law. I had grave doubts of its wisdom. It runs counter to many of my old-fashioned Democratic notions, and I give these views up very reluctantly. It is in sharp conflict with the Democratic doctrine of local self-government, and local self-government I verily believe to be the chief cornerstone of this republic. I have always been wedded to this doctrine, and since coming to the executive chair of the state my devotion to it has grown stronger. As local government grows weaker, centralized government must grow stronger, if lawlessness is to be restrained; and to one holding these views conscientiously it is distressing and humiliating when as an official he is compelled to extend the strong arm of the state to the local affairs of a people, because they have failed either through incapacity or indifference to control their own government.

But he who intelligently holds to the doctrine of local self-government, also believes in the rule of the people; and becomes convinced that the people wanted to try out a Public Service Law, the only thing for me to do as their Governor was to do what I could to secure for them such a measure. This I did. The law is upon the statute books, placed there by a Democratic legislature, and it remains to be seen how satisfactory it is going to prove.

To do the work contemplated by this law requires five men on the commission and many expert assistants. The

men now composing the commission are ably equipped for their work and of undoubted integrity. The task to which they have set their hands is a big one, and in the performance of which a very large sum of money must necessarily be expended; but it is believed the commission will be able to give the people more than value received by preventing oppressive wrongs in the promotion of utility companies and by compelling a reasonable service for a reasonable price. By the provisions of this law public service corporations are regulated by the commission. A franchise is a valuable asset and the utility receiving it is required by this act to deal justly by the community granting it. It is admitted by expert authorities on the subject that "this law is one of the very best Public Utility laws in the country." This is a deserved tribute to the legislature of 1913.

Vocational Education Law.

Thomas Jefferson, the patron saint of Democracy in this country, was also the advocate of an educated Democracy. He knew that the security of free government depended upon the intelligence of the people. No man did more in his day to provide educational advantages for the masses than he did. His enthusiasm for common schools, for higher educational institutions and for a well equipped citizenship has been inherited by the political party nodding to his philosophy.

The Democratic party of Indiana has a consistent record in educational matters. The Constitutional Convention of 1851 was Democratic, and that body indicated the zeal of that party for an educated people when the convention, in Article VIII of the Constitution, declared:

"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvements, and to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein the tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all."

Yielding obedience to this mandate of the organic law of the state, the Democratic party has never lost an opportunity to enact laws consistent therewith to improve the public schools and promote facilities for education. Among the laws standing to the credit of the Democratic Legislatures are the uniform text book laws for both the elementary and high schools, saving annually to the people thousands of dollars; the first pension law for teachers, and its later extensions; the medical inspection and sanitary school buildings and play grounds; the making of fire drills compulsory; the modification of the minimum wage law to increase the salaries of experienced teachers; improvement of compulsory education law; the establishment of the office of high school inspector, enabling the state to maintain a system of secondary schools of greater service to the youth of the state; and the increasing of tax rate so that Indiana University, Purdue University and the State Normal School may with more efficiency do the great work they are designed to accomplish free from financial embarrassment.

In harmony with this record, the last session of the General Assembly performed the master stroke by the enactment of the Vocational Education Law. There is some truth in the charge that only the children able to pay the necessary expenses caused by being away from home at college get the benefit of such schools, but not so with this law. It affords opportunity alike to the youth of the hut and the youth of the mansion to train their minds and skill their hands in equipping themselves to do those things they are best adapted to do. It will help a boy to find himself and thus connect him up properly with society. Misfits in life are warms or parasites upon the social organism. Superintendent Charles Greathouse, in speaking of the Vocational Education act, said:

"Since the establishment of the public school system no law has ever been enacted that will have as great an influence on the educational and social life of the people of Indiana as the vocational law."

This also is a deserved tribute to the legislature of 1913.

Two hundred fifty million dollars' worth of property is destroyed every year in this country by fire, and insurance men state that fully two-thirds of this vast sum might be saved if proper preventable means were resorted to. The legislature of 1913 inaugurated a movement for fighting fires by the passage of a fire marshal law. It is now known the law is going to be a success. Work in the line of preventing fires and eliminating the causes of fire by education, fire regulation, inspection and prosecution and condemnation of fire traps, is being carried forward by the fire marshal and his assistants and the work is being done without costing the taxpayers of the state a penny.

The raising of sufficient money to defray the expenses of government is always a serious proposition; and, while the mass of people are honest and desire to bear their part of the expense of government, still they scrutinize with jealous care any new system of taxation. Following the course pursued by many of the states, the legislature of 1913 passed an inheritance tax law. Having had the advantage of the legislation on this subject by other states, Indiana was able to take advantage of the good provisions and to avoid the dangerous provisions of other laws. Under the Indiana act our state will get about \$400,000 to \$500,000 from property that can afford to bear the tax.

The need of uniform state laws has long been recognized. The more

promptly the states meet questions they should take cognizance of, the less likely the national government will attempt to do the work the states should themselves do. There are many things the states, under uniform laws, can do better than the nation can. The last legislature passed the negotiable instrument law that had previously been enacted by forty other states. The advantages of such a law are too obvious to require comment.

The legislature of 1913 took a necessary step toward an improved highway system. Grafting in working out road tax has been very largely eliminated and a better law given the people for the maintenance of the highways, although much is yet to be done in dealing wisely with this important question.

The earnest demand has long been made for an adequate housing law, but those in whose interest such a law was desired were too feeble to overcome the opposition thereto of powerful influences. The Democratic party took its stand with those powerless to protect themselves and did a real service for humanity through this piece of legislation.

The loan shark law of 1913 will, if officers in cities and towns do their duty, shield misfortune against greed.

The motor registration and license law of 1913, without oppressing anyone, will raise a considerable sum to be returned to counties for road purposes.

The 1913 session gave to the state a county tuberculosis hospital law, thereby putting it within the power of a county at its option to combat the white plague.

It is difficult to indicate the importance of the penal farm law of 1913 providing for the confinement of short term prisoners. Criminologists are enthusiastic over this piece of legislation and believe it will go far toward solving the jail problem.

The rural building and loan association law, the requirement for the publicity of franchises, a new registration law, a new corrupt practice act, the enlargement of the bureau of legislative information for the more careful preparation in drafting legislation, and the creation of the department of archives and history to protect and preserve the important historical documents of the state, were all enacted by the legislature of 1913.

Labor Laws.

Labor and capital are indispensable to the public progress. Their relation to one another is very much like that of friends mutually dependent upon one another. The state in its efforts to promote the happiness of man should demand justice between these two great civilizing forces. Without labor there is no increment for capital. Discord between them is a public enemy, and the destruction of either by the other will be the malcontent of civilization. Preserve them both is the command of Democracy.

The last legislature was particularly fortunate in the number of laws it passed in the interest of the common people, especially of the laboring people of the state. Aside from the Vocational Education Law, the housing law and the loan shark law, which have been referred to, there were passed three laws in the interest of railway employees, as well as the public; a boiler inspection law that is the last word on that subject; a mining law providing additional safety; a child labor law promoting attendance at the public schools; and the creation of a commission to investigate the hours and conditions of labor of women. This is a splendid record for one season, and goes far to refute the criticisms made against that body for political purposes.

Finances.

Much is said in every campaign about state finances. Some of it is well said, but much of it is not. Let us contrast the records of the Democratic and Republican parties on the subject.

The Republican appropriation bill of 1907 was largely in excess of the estimated revenues. For two years prior to 1909 Republicans knew that there would be a deficiency in that year. For the year 1908 the expenditures exceeded the income of the state \$506,778.30. A half million dollars of a deficiency was therefore inherited by the Democrats from the Republicans.

The appropriation bill passed by a Democratic House in 1909 was afterwards increased by a Republican Senate \$511,000, and this was in the face of the fact that the estimated revenues were several hundred thousand dollars below this amount. Republicans knew at the time they voted this increase it was certain to make a deficiency before the expiration of the fiscal year 1911, and it is this deficiency they seek to charge up to the Democrats.

In 1911 the Democrats had both branches of the legislature and they reduced the appropriation of 1909, \$710,000.

Governor Hanly, in his message of 1909, said:

"On the 31st day of October, 1904, the close of the fiscal year last preceding the present administration, the treasury balance was \$60,601.93. But to obtain this balance, advance payments from county treasurers had been called and received, and the revenues for 1905 anticipated in the sum of \$154,740. But for these advance payments, there would have been no treasury balance, but a deficit of \$94,134.07."

The preceding administration to which Governor Hanly refers was the administration of Governor Durbin.

Republicans seek to explain the expenditures of 1908 by claiming large sums of money were used in the con-

struction of new institutions. What are the facts? There was unexpended of certain specific appropriations of 1907, \$226,192.21, and \$690,350.59 there of was for the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane, and \$167,171.30 thereof was for the school for the education of the deaf. This unexpended balance was reappropriated by the Republican special session in September, 1908, and made available until September 30, 1910. Thus it is seen that Democrats had to pay for these institutions for the building of which and the payment therefor Republicans seek to get credit. Republicans will not soon for get the special session of 1908, and the taxpayers will long remember it placed an incumbrance of nearly a million dollars upon their property.

Benevolent Institutions.

The fund for the benevolent institutions was created in 1891 with a levy at five cents, and it remained at five cents till 1913, when it was fixed for 1914 and 1915 at ten cents. From 1891 to 1913 there were many radical changes in the institutional life of the state. New institutions had to be built. The population in all the institutions greatly increased and the cost of maintenance went higher and higher, but no provision was made to meet these new conditions.

It is a sad fact to admit, but as a just and humane people we are forced to admit that not only is the criminal class on the increase, but also the number of the insane, the feeble minded, the epileptic and the tuberculosis patients is rapidly increasing and rendering the capacity of these institutions insufficient. The state can not afford to deal parsimoniously with these unfortunates. Fallen boys and erring girls must be helped back to the correct paths of life, if possible, and if more money is required from year to year to administer government in a Christian spirit, the people will gladly pay it.

In 1913 the regular maintenance expense of the seventeen benevolent, penal and correctional institutions amounted to \$2,318,347.65. To this there should be added for extension expenses \$316,434.47, making a total of \$2,634,782.12. Let it not be suggested that extravagance obtains in the management of these institutions. The figures show that the state feeds the inmates thereof for approximately \$55 each per year.

The old tax rate of five cents amounts on this year's assessment to \$965,000, but the cost of maintaining the benevolent institutions is now more than double \$965,000.

The deficiency thus created had to come from the general fund. It was inevitable therefore that the Democrats, upon coming into power, should find the state's income mortgaged for the future.

It was sound business judgment for the legislature of 1913 to increase the tax rate sufficiently to place the educational and benevolent institutions upon a self-respecting basis, rather than to continue to raise only half enough money to run them.

Democratic administrations have paid off \$520,000 of the bonded indebtedness of the state, and \$103,000 of the State Board of Agriculture's Coliseum indebtedness, making in all a total reduction in the state debt of \$623,000.

The total foreign bonded debt of the state is now \$280,000, and the present administration will pay all of this debt before January 1, 1915. So that the only debt remaining after the first day of January, 1915, will be the domestic debt established for the investment of the permanent endowment funds of the educational institutions and the Vincennes University bonds due in 1917.

It is gratifying to know that taxes may be reduced to the amount of the sinking fund in 1915, since the present levy will raise enough money to take care of the Vincennes bonds of \$120,000 in 1917.

Considering the balances on hand in the general fund for years 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, it is surprising that the state was able to get along at all. The amounts in the general fund for said years are as follows:

September 30, 1908—\$193,117.46.

To get this balance the three-cent sinking fund was transferred for three years and produced \$1,500,000 in that period.

September 30, 1909—\$83,980.02.

September 30, 1910—\$92,768.35.

To get this balance the sinking fund amounting to \$789,660.61 was transferred by the Republicans.

September 30, 1911—\$52,522.60.

To get this balance the sinking fund amounting to \$388,175.99 was transferred and advance payments (due December, 1911) amounting to \$103,707.29 were included.

September 30, 1912—\$132,658.44.

September 30, 1913—\$52,893.18.

To get this balance the temporary loan of \$460,000 was used.

No man in the state has a better understanding of our state finances and how they should be handled than our able Auditor of State, William H. O'Brien. I quote from him:

"The readjustment of the new tax levy will give the state sufficient funds to pay the daily obligations of government from September 30th to December 31st, and permit the transaction of state affairs in a business way. The charge on the state treasury for general expense, benevolent and correctional institutions, and specific educational allowances is approximately \$350,000 per month, and these expenses could not be met under the old system without mortgaging future revenues and piling up unpaid vouchers on the desk of the Auditor of State. My predecessor

informed me in 1910 that upon four different occasions in the two years previous, unpaid vouchers, ranging in amount from \$45,000 to \$190,000 were on his desk with no funds to pay them.

"The Ralston administration inherited the embarrassed financial condition of the state, and did not create it. Governor Ralston did not sidestep or hesitate when the financial crisis of the state confronted him, but 'went to it,' and had the honesty and courage to grapple with the situation and the policy of 'will pay tomorrow' will soon be no more.

"The Legislature of 1913, upon the recommendation of Governor Ralston, had the courage to meet the condition and provide a remedy, and make a tax levy sufficient to meet the obligations of the state in a business-like way. The fact is that for twenty years every political subdivision in the state, to the smallest unit, has been managed with more business concern and judgment than the finances of the state—due to lack of moral courage to provide sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the state government.

"The state tax levies from 1895 to 1909, inclusive, amounted to seventeen cents annually on each one hundred dollars of valuation of taxable property for the state general fund, benevolent institutions and the state sinking fund. In 1910, the sinking fund, on the recommendation of Governor Marshall, was reduced 1 5-10 cents, making the net annual tax levies up to 1914, for the three funds named, 15 5-10 cents. The sinking fund of three cents, established by the Democratic legislature of 1893 was used for the payment of the state debt up to the year 1904; in fact, every dollar of the state bonded debt paid in the last twenty years was paid under Democratic law, and the only year in that period passed without any payment on the debt was when the Republican law with its transfer attachment was in force, and which was not enacted for debt-paying purposes. In 1905, and during the succeeding two years of the Hanly administration, the sinking fund of three cents was transferred, in its entirety, to the state general fund, thus providing one million and a half dollars for the payment of the current expenses of the extravagant Republican administration. In 1908 the sinking fund of three cents was restored, but the law making the levy authorized the transfer of the sinking fund for the years 1908, 1909, 1910 and part of 1911 to the state general fund for the payment of current expenses, and by reason of the provisions of this law the State House Republicans in the expiring hours of their administration in 1910, transferred \$789,660.61 to the general fund for the payment of current expenses of the state, in order to conceal the deficiency in the general fund of \$690,000. The legislature of 1911, in fixing the sinking fund levy, provided that it should be held sacred for the payment of the state debt, and this provision in the law has always been the policy of the Democratic party. The money collected for the sinking fund in 1912 and 1913 was used for the payment of the state debt, and not a dollar of the sinking fund, since the Democratic debt-paying was begun, has been transferred to the general fund for the payment of current expenses."

If the present administration had been content to pursue the course followed by Republicans the sinking fund would have been used to pay general expenses; no part of the state debt would have been paid and it would not have been necessary to make temporary loans; but this would not have gotten the state anywhere, except deeper in debt. This course would not have been good business policy for an individual and it would have been even more unbusinesslike for the state.

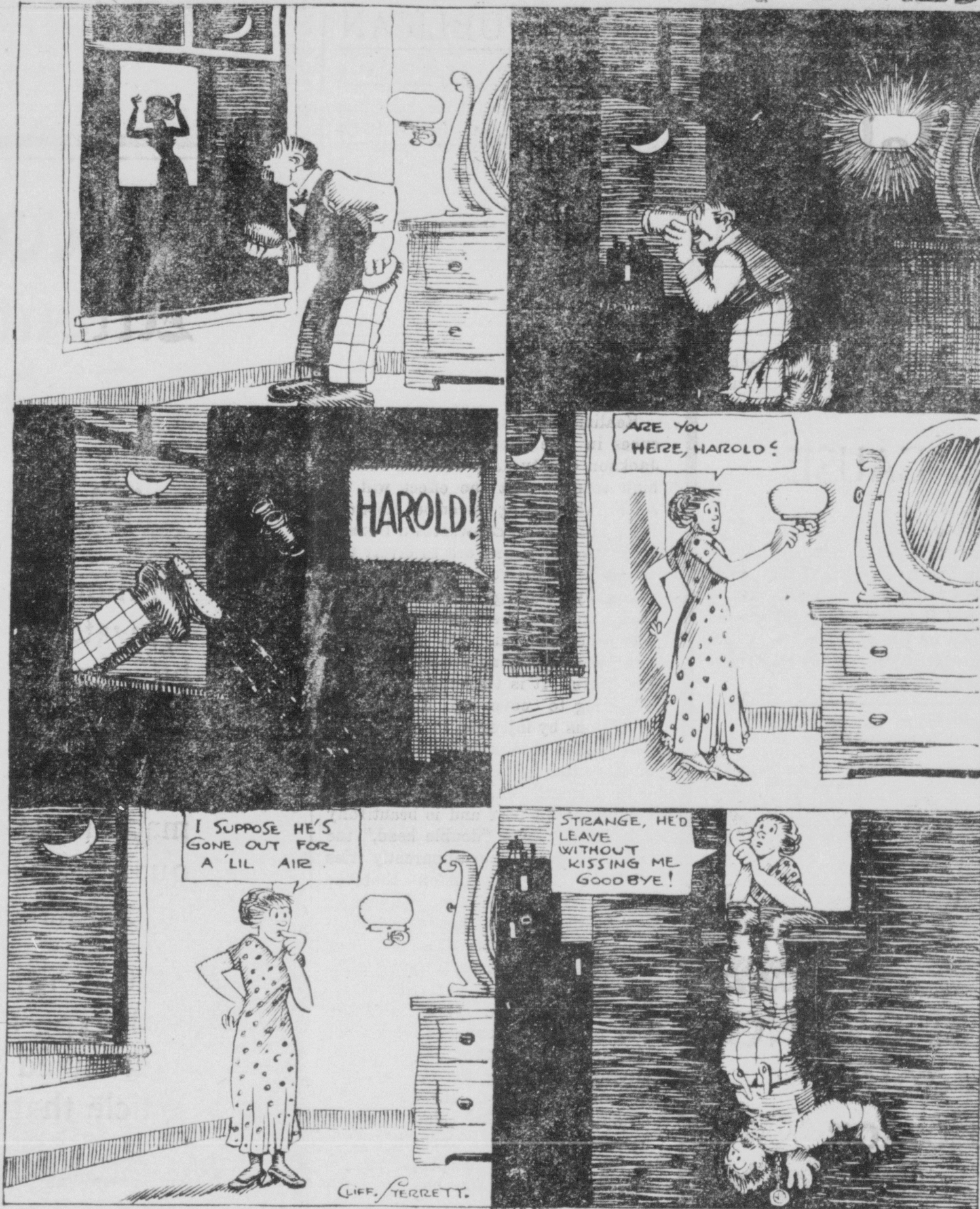
The Educational Fund.

The educational institutions fund was established in 1897. The schools to be cared for out of this fund are Indiana University, Purdue University and the State Normal School. In 1897 these institutions had 3,098 students, and the tax rate for them was 1.66 2-3 cents. In 1903 the enrollment of these schools was 4,218, when the rate was raised to 2.75 cents, and this rate remained until 1913, when the enrollment was 7,488. The rate was then, under the present administration, fixed at 7 cents, and out of this levy these institutions must pay all their maintenance charges, and the cost of new buildings and new equipments of every kind. These schools, the pride of the state, have not been properly cared for in the past. They have not been able for the want of funds to do the work the state is entitled to have them do. In the future there will be a marked difference. The old rate gave them \$520,000 annually, about one-half the amount required, and the balance had to be taken from the general fund, which made it necessary to draw continually upon future revenues. The policy of making professional lobbyists of the heads of our educational institutions, begging for legislative crumbs to carry on the work thereof, is humiliating and robs those positions of much of the dignity with which they should be clothed, to put it in no stronger language.

The All-Republican administration of 1907 and the last Republican legislature, fixed the state rate for 1908 and 1909 as follows:

State revenue 9 cents
School tuition 13.6 cents
Benevolent fund 5 cents
Educational fund 3 cents

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Sinking fund 3 cents

Total 33.35 cents
The All-Democratic legislature of 1913 fixed the state tax rate for 1914 and 1915 as follows:

State revenue 7 cents
School tuition 13.6 cents
Benevolent fund 10 cents
Sinking fund 15 cents
Educational fund 7 cents
Vocational education 1 cent

Total 40.1 cents

The increase in the tax rate was for the following funds:

Benevolent fund 5 cents
Educational fund 4.25 cents
Vocational education 1 cent

Total 10.25 cents

The reduction in the rate was from the following funds:

Sinking fund 1.5 cents
State revenue 2 cents

Total 3.5 cents

The net increase of the Democratic state tax levy over the last Republican state levy is 6.75 cents on each \$100 of taxable valuation.

One-third of the total state tax levy is for common school tuition, and the money collected on the levy is immediately distributed per capita to all the counties according to the enumeration of school children in each county. The reduction in the tax rate for state revenue or general fund, out of which all the salaries and current expenses are paid, will be \$390,000 per year for the years 1914 and 1915.

Out of every dollar collected under the Democratic tax levy 53.87 cents is for educational purposes; 24.95 cents is for benevolent purposes; 3.75 cents is for the payment of the state debt; 17.45 cents is for the general expenses, which includes the payment of the salaries of all state officers and their deputies, and all the judges and prosecuting attorneys of the state; the expenses of the correctional and penal institutions, public printing, the National Guard; and all the bureaus and commissions, and departments of every kind. The net expenditure for the State Soldiers' Home, the five correctional and penal institutions, and the judiciary for the year 1914, will consume 70 per cent. of the new general fund levy. As a matter of fact the Auditor of State and the Secretary of State, under the Democratic state administration, collected during the year 1913, in the way of fees, licenses, and tax from banks and foreign insurance companies and corporations, sufficient funds to pay all the expenses of every bureau, every department, every commission, and the salaries of every officer, every deputy of the state, without taking one cent of the tax collected from the people.

The impression is left by what some people say, that the Democratic officials are the only ones who have called for advance payments by county treasurers, but such is not the case. In May, 1908, under Governor Hanly, the state had to call for money to take care of its current obligations. In that month the Indianapolis News said:

"The state is sorely in need of mon-

ey and this is the reason drastic efforts are to be made to collect the \$100,000. It is declared that the state will not have enough to take care of this month's pay roll unless the advance payment is made."

From 1895 to 1910 State House Republicans received as advance payment to meet current expenses the vast sum of \$15,408,840.02. During the same period, they transferred from the benevolent institution tax fund to the general fund the sum of \$11,574,944.30. I submit that the party that thus timidly postponed the day of payment, when it was in full control of the state administration, rather than assume the responsibility of meeting the situation in the only practical way it could be met, by raising the tax levy, is not in a position to criticize the party that courageously performs its duty in a business manner.

Borrowing Money.

The obligations of the benevolent and educational institutions at the close of the fiscal year made it necessary for the State Board of Finance to borrow in September, 1913, \$460,000. Soon thereafter \$60,000 of the amount was paid and the balance was paid December 31, 1913.

January 2, 1914, \$400,000 was borrowed to pay the maintenance of the benevolent and educational institutions, as the tax for their support created by the Legislature of 1913 will not be available in full till June, 1914, and other loans will have to be made for this purpose, for the reason that but a small amount will be paid for those institutions from January to June, 1914.

The last Republican administration in 1908 disbursed from all funds the sum of \$8,135,604.98; the present Democratic administration of 1913 expended in all funds, \$9,128,734.76; an increase of \$993,129.78. The increased expenditures were in the following funds:

Common school tuition \$452,555.33
Benevolent institutions' fund 127,068.89
State debt sinking fund 268,229.69
Educational institutions' fund 63,479.36
General fund 114,899.62
The decrease in expenditures was in the following funds:

College fund \$9,111.71
Permanent endowment fund 10,142.17
Miscellaneous funds 14,849.23
The increase in expenditures on account of current expenses was \$114,889.62.

There is nothing suggestive of wrong in this increase over the Republican expenditure of 1908. Five years ago the cost of living was not as high as it was in 1913; besides we did not have the Public Service Commission five years ago. This commission is costing the state at the rate of \$100,000 a year.

Charges are sometimes made that Indiana is not as progressive as she should be and that it costs too much to carry on her state administrations. What are the facts? I care not what wild declaration may charge; the truth is Indiana is not bossridden and has never been controlled by corrupt combinations. Wrongs have been committed, of course, in a

ministration of her affairs, but corrupt influences have never shaped her policies nor dominated either of her great political parties. When the final test has been made the sober judgment and the better citizenship of the state have always triumphed.

I have not the time to make the comparisons I would like to make. I wish I had; but let me say that no state in the Union excels the safe and sane progress Indiana has made and is making. And what she has done, she has achieved without imposing oppressive burdens upon her people.

Indiana has a population of 2,700,860; Wisconsin, 2,333,890; Minnesota, 2,075,768; Iowa, 2,224,771; Michigan, 2,810,173; Ohio, 4,767,131; and Illinois, 5,634,591.

Indiana paid out of her general fund for the fiscal year 1913, \$4,008,422.20. Wisconsin for 1912 paid out of her general fund, \$6,189,855.59.

Minnesota for 1912 paid out of her general fund, \$8,245,219.35.

Iowa for 1912 paid out of her general fund, \$9,232,754.20.

Michigan for 1912 paid out of her general fund, \$7,463,179.94.

Ohio for 1912 paid out of her general fund, \$11,665,176.36.

Illinois for 1912 paid out of her general fund, \$20,401,462.05.

If the sister states I have named are more progressive than Indiana, which I deny, how would the taxpayers of Indiana like to pay what these states are paying for their progressiveness?

Panama-Pacific Commission.

It is the policy of the Democratic party, when in power, to keep abreast of the spirit of the times. New conditions must be given proper consideration in the administration of government. Historical events, epochal in character, often reflect the spirit and character of a people.

Believing that an exhibit of the agricultural, commercial, educational, industrial and artistic interests of Indiana at the Panama-Pacific Exposition would prove of great value to the state, the last legislature created the Panama-Pacific Commission and charged it with the responsibility of placing Indiana in her proper position before the country and the world as a participant in that international exhibition.

The year 1916 will be the one hundredth anniversary of Indiana's existence. In her first century the state has developed marvellously. Her standard of morals equals that of all states. Her educational system and ideals are the pride of her citizens. The elements that unite to make a people great are found in her natural advantages and in her vigorous citizenship. As she stands at the doorway to the second century of the career, her sons and daughters of today should give her a proper introduction to future generations.

Memorial Building.

In the wonderful development she has made in the administration of government, she has found that the increased demand by her people for the performance of new functions of duties by the state government has rendered the present State House inadequate in size. More office room is a necessity and it is up to the state

to furnish it by an outlay of money in some way. Whatever is done should be done along permanent lines. A memorial building to meet this emergency has been suggested. Such a structure would appropriately commemorate the state's first centennial and be a fitting tribute to the struggle of her pioneers with the primeval forest, and to the achievements of her citizens in material progress. That the people might have a voice in determining whether the state should erect the proposed memorial building the legislature of 1913 enacted a law providing for a referendum vote on the question. The proposition is thus left with the people, just as the same legislature has put it up to the people to determine whether or not they desire a constitutional convention. Let the people rule.

Temperance and Law Enforcement.

In taking a survey of the future, the Democratic party of Indiana must keep abreast of the times. It can neither stand still nor take any backward steps. Its liquor legislation has put it within the power of the people to control this traffic to the extent of prohibiting it, if they so desire, and no modification of this law must be made that will in any manner weaken the advantages the people have under it. Our party stands with the people for temperance and a strict enforcement of all liquor laws.

Law and order must be maintained at any cost. When the public ceases to respect the authority and majesty of the law neither life nor property is secure. There should be legislation making it easier for the people to get rid of an official who fails to perform his duty, either through incompetency, indifference or corruption. Barring a very unusual condition, there is not a county in this state in which an honest and a competent judge, an honest and a competent prosecuting attorney and an honest and a competent sheriff, with the right kind of town or city officials in office, can not enforce the law and maintain peace and order if they really desire to have the law enforced. The recent street car strikes in Indianapolis and Terre Haute afford an impressive lesson of the need of legislation on the subject.

Labor and Capital.

Both the strike and the lockout are crude and cruel methods of dealing with conditions lying at the very basis of society. If civil government can devise a successful method for the adjudication of controversies growing out of the contractual and business relations of men affecting the interests of only the immediate parties thereto, it does seem that the state should provide a way for the adjustment of difficulties between employers and employees wherein the rights of capital, labor and society are affected most seriously.

Both labor and capital should be willing to make a contribution for the keeping of the public peace and for the securing of their respective right, without having to resort to intimidation or coercion. This can be done by a voluntary agreement to arbitrate their differences. But there should also be a law providing for some equitable form of compulsory arbitration of difficulties between employers and employees, especially those of public utilities, and in all other cases where the principle of arbitration can be applied and enforced.

My friends, the Democratic party of Indiana can well afford to submit its record and its recommendations to the people, with confidence that the people will approve its conduct of public affairs and will give it a further lease of power.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Mirza Mehdi Khan, new minister from Persia, has presented his credentials to President Wilson.

The latest estimates of loss of life places the casualty list at 1,200 in the hurricane on the Sea of Azov.

Freddie Welch was given the decision over Joe Rivers at the end of their twenty-round bout at Los Angeles.

Fire destroyed the plant of the M. H. Petit Malt company at Kenosha, Wis., with an estimated loss of \$150,000.

Rather than return to uniforms and patrol "beats," ten veteran Chicago policemen resigned when they were transferred from the detective department.

Minister Sullivan at San Domingo has reported that the threatened revolution in the Dominican republic had been averted and that presidential elections will be held as announced.

A complaint by Mrs. John Larson, Oregon's only woman mayor, has resulted in the arrest of her own husband, a Troutdale saloon keeper, on the charge of selling liquor to a minor.

Three men were crushed to death and five were injured in a collision between a Lackawanna railroad ferryboat and a Jersey Central freight car float in the Hudson river at New York.

The Kentucky state legislature put a quietus on state-wide prohibition for two years at least when the senate killed a bill which would have permitted people to vote on the question in November.

Rear Admiral James William Thompson, U. S. A., retired, seventy-eight years old, who had the distinction of being the youngest chief engineer of the navy during the civil war, is dead at Morrilton, N. J.

Calling Cards.

One hundred calling cards, single line, for 50c. Republican Office.

Chronic Alcoholism a Disease NOT a Habit and Should Be Treated As Such ASK YOUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN

The constant use of whiskey and drugs creates a tissue in the human system who's constant cry is for more whiskey, more drugs and like any other disease there is only one way to cure drunkenness or the use of drugs, that is to

REMOVE THE CAUSE

Under The Plymouth Treatment this is positively done, not thru a "sickening" process, but under the direction of a physician of high standing and a system that is a recognized success, restoring to the patient his old time will power, enabling him to again face this world and make place for himself.

Cut out the attached coupon and send it to us and we will send you in plain envelope an interesting book on the treatment and cure of the liquor and drug disease or better still if you wish we will have our agent call on you and explain treatment, cost, etc.

**Plymouth
Sanitarium &
Hospital**
Plymouth, Indiana.

PLYMOUTH SANITARIUM,
Plymouth, Ind.
Dept. A.
Send free booklet on the treatment and
cure of alcohol and drug disease.
Name
Address
Shall Agent Call?

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana,
Post-office as Second-class Matter.

DAILY.

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......45
One Week......10

WEEKLY.

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1914.

Realizing that the factional differences in the Democratic party in Jackson county have reached such a high tension that the effect will be seen in the coming November election, the editor of the Brownstown Banner very adroitly endeavors to divert the attention of the voters from the real issues by making unwarranted attacks upon the Seymour Republican. The scheme is old. The same paper has been employing similar methods for years. It is the antiquated plan of trying to cover up disagreeable conditions by injecting other features which have absolutely no bearing upon the situation.

In a lengthy editorial which fills a column and a half and is beautifully decorated with a "double head," the editor of the Banner apparently tries to leave the impression that the Democratic troubles are seen only by the Republican. In this he is woefully mistaken. The disputes and wrangles which burden that organization at this time started in the Democratic ranks. This paper has only published accounts of the trouble but evidently they have not been interesting reading for the editor of the machine paper. He would have it appear that the Democrats are harmonious and are working together for the good of the people as never before. Anyone who has given any attention to Democratic politics in Jackson county since the first of the year knows that the organization is fighting and that the feeling between the two factions is more bitter today than at any time since the primary.

The Banner editor says the Republican cannot discriminate between "news matter and editorials" because in an article which appeared in this paper on the day following the memorable Democratic primary and which gave an account of the results, reference was made to the "Branaman-Brownstown combination." That term was frequently used in speaking of the results of the primary, and if the Banner editor objects to it he must take members of his party to task for speaking so "disrespectfully" about the road rolling organization which dominates Democratic politics in Jackson county and which is commonly known as the "machine."

The Banner editor says two Seymour Democrats are holding state positions. Doubtless the Democrats in this part of the county are very grateful to the machine for permitting two local men to go before the voters of Indiana and ask for state offices. However, Seymour Democrats, as we understand the situation, do not object to the nomination of Brownstown and "west end" Democrats to the county offices but do believe that they are entitled to recognition along with taxpayers from other sections of the county. Of course, the Banner editor says that Seymour is faring exceptionally well at the present time but the taxpayers of the eastern townships do not take the same view regarding all matters.

The whole trouble with the Democratic machine of Jackson county, of which the Banner is the mouthpiece, is that, it is suffering from a severe attack of nervousness for fear that a Citizens ticket may be placed in the field. The machine knows what that would mean. It found out several years ago. The pilots of this ever ready crushing political combine realize that their power is in danger unless the present Democratic troubles can be adjusted and the wounds healed before the November election. The wrangle has gone so far that the breach is widening each day and now as a final effort an attempt is being made to bury it so deeply under new issues which have no bearing on the situation that they will not attract such general attention. We agree with the Banner editor that the voters are able to decide for themselves and it is this fact which causes so much uneasiness among the machine manipulators.

Arrested Here.

Henry Hupheinstin was arrested this afternoon by Officer Wolfe on a warrant issued by the circuit court. He is held on a statutory charge.

Why pay \$20.00 and \$22.00 for a Tailor Made Suit when you can get one equally as good for \$16.50 and a splendid \$5.00 rain coat free. Modern Clothing Co., South Chestnut St.

We Invite Your Attention To Our New Jewelry Shop

Now Open For Business

With one of the most complete stocks of jewelry, watches, clocks, in fact everything that is to be found in a high class jewelry concern.

The stock is new, bright and clean with many new designs in all lines, and every effort was made in selecting it, to give the customers style, quality and finish at the same time keeping with in popular prices.

Our repair department will receive special and expert attention. Every piece of work is guaranteed and we believe we can repair any article that is repairable, to your satisfaction.

We Respectfully Solicit Your Patronage.

Meseke Jewelry Shop

16 North Chestnut Street

EASTER SHOWING of Woolen Fabrics for Men's and Young Men's SUITS

Come to DEHLER'S STORE and inspect the beautiful assortment of woollens in the piece. By having two yards of each sample I can drape the fabrics over a form and you can tell exactly how your suit is going to look. If you are not ready to buy come in anyway. It is a pleasure for me to show these wonderful values. Seeing is believing. All I want is a look and the results will be mutually satisfactory.

Prices \$15.00, \$16.50, \$22.50.

Tailoring that is extraordinary.

RAY E. MILBURN

Now Is The Time To Prepare For Spring Seeding

We Have a Complete Line of

Tested Seeds

THE PRICES ARE RIGHT

We Handle the Best Cream Separator on the Market—"THE LILLY"

WIRE FENCING FOR
FIELD and POULTRY

That Easy Running Sewing Machine
The "VICTORIA." A Beauty—See It

—THE—

SEYMOUR HARDWARE CO.

118 SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET. Phone 718
J. H. POLLERT H. W. AUBKE

Just Received a Complete Line of SPRING TROUSERS

98c to \$3.98

Philadelphia Bargain Store

NEVER WITHOUT A BARGAIN.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

John H. Mahan to John J. Stuckwisch, sh nh, pt nh sh, 1 4 3, 290 acres, Driftwood tp—\$43,500.

Henry Bode to Henry Dringenburg, pt se se, 22 7 5 10 acres, Hamilton tp—\$500.

Francis Grien to Henry J. Otte, pt se, 23 6 5, 25 acres, (Quit Claim Deed) Jackson tp—\$1.

Henry J. Otte to Francis Grien, pt 23 24 7 6 15 acres, (Quit Claim Deed), Jackson tp—\$1.

Mary A. Lloyd to Cudwith Able, lot 72 blk 6, West Seymour—\$1000.

John L. Vogel et al to Emma C. Vogel, pt ne sec. 32 6 6, 38 acres; pt nw, 33 6 6, 2 acres, (Quit claim deed), Jackson tp—\$500.

Geo. Heiwig, Sr., et al., to Harry Marberry, lot 308 blk W, Shields' ad to Seymour—\$800.

Geo. R. Isaacs to Harman H. Darlage, pt nh ne, 2 6 4 16 acres, Hamilton tp—\$335.

Ralph Rich to Jonas Martin, lot 22, Brownstown Imp. Co. ad to Brownstown—\$450.

Mattie Switzer to Kate Niewidzie, pt lot 9 blk F, Butler's ad to Seymour—\$1525.

Eliza Cross to R. A. Sutton, lot 159 and 160 Kurtz, (tax title deed),—\$1.88.

Mary Begeman to G. F. McDonald, sw ne, ne sw, pt nw se, se nw, wh se sw, eh nw sw, all in 11 4 6, 188 acres, Vernon tp—\$13,000.

Geo. F. Klosterman to Anna Roder, pt sw, 10 4 5, 22 1/2 acres, Grassy Fork tp—\$1500.

Sarah G. Roder to Virgil S. Weddle, sh nw, 15 5 3, 80 acres; wh nw ne, 15 5 3 80 acres, (deed on decree), Owen tp—\$734.

Myra Hinderlider to Joseph E. Hargitt, n pt se se, pt nw se, 29 5 3, 14, 38 acres (Quit claim deed), Carr tp—\$162.

Mary Leslie to Bruce Jarvis, lot 396 blk W, Shields' ad to Seymour—\$610.

John Kamman to Bruce Jarvis, lot 8 blk 24, Seymour—\$400.

Lyman M. Gruber to Ernest W. May, sh ne sw, 13 7 6 20 acres, Redding tp—\$1400.

Albert N. Patterson to Justice W. Sharick, lot 12 Clearspring—\$1.

Chas. W. Cordell to Chas. T. Rein-

Revival Services Tonight.

Hear the ex-telegraph operator at Church of The Nazarene. Evangelist W. R. Cain of Kansas is in the City of Seymour now. He attended services last night and related some experiences of years gone by.

Twenty-three years ago he was telegraph operator in the Western Union office in this city. Seventeen years ago he played in the band for Wallace who traveled this country with a big circus. Fourteen years ago he was converted while attending a revival conducted by a sanctified German Lutheran evangelist. His request last night was that we all pray for him and that we all join in

prayer more earnestly for the unsaved of the town. The last meeting in which he assisted over three hundred were at the altar for pardon, reclamation or sanctification. His special song last night was appreciated by all who were present. The title of the song was "All Aboard."

Hear him tonight, services at 7:30. No day services this week. Come early. M. T. Brandyberry, Pastor.

Take stock in Series G of the Cooperative Building and Loan Association. Starts Monday, April 6. m21d

Mush Roll 5c. All Grocers. m25d

See Us

For Best Prices on Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Red Top and Timothy Seed. Also Complete Line of Flower and Garden Seed.

If you are going to buy an Incubator this spring we have the machine you want at an attractive price.

Favorite Open Top Washing Machine.....\$2.98
20 Bars Lenox Soap Free.

Blue Grass Washing Machine.....7.50
40 Bars Lenox Soap Free.

Fancy Japan Wholehead Rice, Per pound......05

Best Quality Eating Potatoes, Per peck......22

Five Dozen Clothes Pins for......05

A Splendid Broom for......25

\$1.00 Hand Saw for......65

Pittsburg Perfect 26-inch high fence No. 9 Top and Bottom Wire

No. 11, intermediate Wire. Stays 6 inches apart, a Hog proof fence, Per Rod......23

No. 1 Medium Salt 280 pound barrels for.....1.35

No. 1 Medium Salt, 70 pound bags for......45

Extra, "Creamy Butter" Special, Per pound......32

RAY R. KEACH
East Second St., Seymour, Ind.

WASHINGS DONE

ON THE 1900 ELECTRIC WASHER are satisfactory. 30 days FREE trial. Sold on EASY PAYMENTS. Ask us.

NEAL ELECTRIC CO.

(Continued on page 6, column 3)

Spring Caps Are Ready

About this time the old Winter Hat begins to look a trifle bad, and possibly you are not ready to get a Spring Hat. A Cap can help you out on this. English Golf and Norfolk Caps in the newest shades and patterns.

50c, \$1.00, \$1.50

Elegant showing at every price.

THE-HUB

SPECIAL

Fancy Sliced Peaches, can. 10c

A small can of the best peaches in syrup. Just the thing for a small family.

Fancy Sockeye Salmon, can. 15c

A half size can of the highest grade goods. Just enough for one meal.

Turkish Figs, basket, each. 15c

These are fresh goods; a 25c package of strictly fancy figs.

Canned Mackerel—Imported. 25c

Ready prepared. Serve hot or cold.

Eddy's Baking Powder, lb. 25c

Guaranteed equal to the higher priced powders.

L. L. BOLLINGER
Phone 170

Cold February.

In writing concerning his subscription to the Republican, Rev. J. F. Kerkenmeyer, who formerly lived at Waymansville but now at Brewster, Minnesota, writes as follows:

"We had severe cold weather and some blizzards in February, but little snow and no rain. On that account the roads were in a splendid condition most of the time. At present the weather is quite mild and spring is nearing."

Boy Scouts.

The regular meeting of the Boy Scouts which was to have been held this week, has been postponed until Thursday, March 26, as Prof. Thurber is unable to come this week, and the meeting is postponed at his request. m19d

Own your own home. The Cooperative Building and Loan Association will help you if you take stock in the new series G which will start Monday, April 6. m21d

Spring Opening on Feed.

I am handling all kinds of feed including cracked corn, feed meal, hominy meal, middlings, mix feed, scratch feed, chick feed, alfalfa molasses horse feed, molasses dairy feed, oil meal, cotton seed meal, calf meal, clover hay, timothy hay, wheat straw and all kinds of best brands of flour, feed and coal. I am selling an Indiana coal both lump and egg size that is giving the very best of satisfaction and the price is as cheap as anywhere. m21d

G. H. Anedron.

Advertised List.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour, Indiana, and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES.
Mrs. Morton Brooks.
Mrs. Josie Burford.
Loria Hutton.

MEN.
H. Chasteen.
J. Kinny.

EDWARD A. REMY,
Postmaster.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our appreciation of the kindness and sympathy extended us by our neighbors and friends during our late bereavement occasioned by the sudden death of our husband and father, James R. Curry. We desire to thank Elder G. M. Shotts for his comforting words, the choir, Will Hustedt, the undertaker, and those who contributed floral designs. The Family.

Money saved is money made. Hundreds of stockholders in the Cooperative Building and Loan Association testify to the fact. Take stock in the new series G Monday, April 6 and begin money saving regularly and systematically. m21d

Paint up. Clean up. For painting see F. Klosterman. Phone No. 312-R-2. a8d

Scrapple Roll 10c. All Grocers.

PERSONAL.

Dr. A. G. Osterman made a business trip to Brownstown this morning.

Mrs. Jerry Anderson and Mrs. H. G. Stratton spent today in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Isabelle Curry, of Medora, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Howard.

Mrs. Everett Pierce of Terre Haute, came this morning to spend a few days with relatives.

Mrs. George Palmer of Columbus, came this morning to spend several days with her mother.

Mrs. William Pierce, of Indianapolis, came this afternoon to visit with Mrs. Charles Rogers.

Mrs. William Young and son went to Columbus this morning to spend the day with her sister.

A Strauss returned to Indianapolis this morning after spending a few days here on business.

Mrs. William Osburn returned to her home in Rushville today after visiting relatives at Brownstown.

William Hodapp, of near Cortland, came Wednesday to attend the County Sunday School Convention.

Mrs. W. M. Casey went to Indianapolis this afternoon to visit her daughter, Mrs. June Holderman.

Misses Pearl and Lora Nicholson, of Tunnelton, came this morning to spend the week end with relatives.

Mrs. John Williams went to Edinburg this morning to spend the day with her mother, Mrs. Winterburg.

Harold Stewart, of the Stewart Garage, went to Indianapolis Wednesday to bring back a new Buick car.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooley came from Brownstown this morning to spend a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Martin.

Rev. M. E. Prather came down from Columbus this morning to attend the County Sunday School Convention.

Miss Mildred McCafferty arrived this afternoon from Dayton, O. to be the guest of Miss Bernice White and other friends.

Mrs. Mary England returned this morning from Bloomington where she has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jones.

Misses Etta Edwards and Clara Lanster went to Driftwood this morning to spend the day with Miss Edwards' parents.

Mrs. Fred Droege and son and Mrs. Garrett Droege went to Brownstown this morning to spend the day with Mrs. Will Kuehn.

James Honan, Sr. went to Indianapolis this morning to attend the Democratic State Convention and visit his son, T. M. Honan.

Miss Fannie Wallheiser returned to her home in Bedford Wednesday afternoon after spending a few days the guest of Miss Minnie Heintz.

J. Hampton Baumgartner, publicity representative of the B. & O. Southwestern Railroad Company, was here today on a short business trip.

Rev. Dimmitt, former pastor of the First M. E. Church at Columbus, was here today to attend the Sunday School Convention and was the guest of Dr. F. A. Steele.

Mrs. Joel Crawford, who has been here on account of the serious illness of her daughter, Miss Iona Crawford, a patient at the Schneck hospital, returned to her home in Tunnelton.

Chris Rau has gone to Indianapolis to have an operation performed on his eye. Last winter Mr. Rau suffered a severe attack of the grip and the nerve of one eye has been affected ever since.

Mrs. Isabelle Curry, of Medora, C. A. Manuel, of Freetown, Clifford Kern, of Surprise, Mrs. Sarah Findley, of Brownstown, Rev. J. G. Moore, of Crothersville, Miss Alice Claykamp, of Crothersville, Mrs. R. R. Short, of Reddington, Mrs. Warren Skinner, of Brownstown, Miss Bertie Persinger, of Brownstown, Mrs. George Manuel, of Freetown, of Freetown, Jacob Jordan, of Tampico, William Kendall, of Rockford, Otto B. Miller, of Scipio, John F. Johnson, of Tampico, Miss Kate Biekman and Mr. and Mrs. James Marsh, of Reddington, attended the Jackson County Sunday School Convention Wednesday.

Ed Eldridge has completed a lightning rod contract at the home of D. DeMatteo, on Indianapolis Avenue. The house has been completely rodged according to a scientific plan. Mr. Eldridge has placed lightning rods on a large number of buildings in Jackson county and his work has been highly recommended.

Edward F. Sale, of Dillsboro, was elected vice president of the Fourth district delegation and H. D. Miller, of Nashville, was selected assistant secretary at the district meeting of the Democratic delegates at the state convention Wednesday night.

Seymour Business College Phone 403.

For Confirmation

We make a special effort each year to clothe the boys who are candidates for Confirmation.

This year we are showing a finer line of Confirmation Suits than ever before.

The fabrics are new and the Suits are made up in the

Most Attractive Styles

Long Pants or Knickerbocker Pants; Suits in Norfolk and Regular Styles.

We can fit Boys of all sizes.

We've everything the boy will need in Furnishings and Hats or Caps to go with the Suits.

OUR MOTTO—The Best at the Lowest Prices.

Adolph Steinwedel

17 North Chestnut Street

YOUR Watch or Clock
Can be Made to Keep Time
Let us Prove It
STRATTON--Jeweler

Conrad Heuser Dead.

Conrad Heuser, a pioneer of Jackson county, died this morning at his home on Laurel street after an illness of several weeks of gangrene. He was about eighty-eight years of age. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Heuser. The funeral services will be private and will be held Friday afternoon at Voss' Chapel, conducted by Rev. H. R. Boech, pastor of the St. Paul church.

The Forty Year Test.

An article must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favor and popularity until it has attained a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. It not only gives relief—it cures. For sale by all dealers. Advertisement.

Friday and Saturday, the last days to get a made to your measure suit for \$16.50 and a \$5.00 rain coat free. Modern Clothing Co., South Chestnut street.

Public Auto Sale.

I will offer for sale at public auction at Robertson's Livery Stable in Brownstown, on Saturday, April 4th, 1914, five Automobiles consisting of one Kissel Kar, five passenger, 40 h. p.; Overland Touring Car, 6 cylinder, 5 passenger, 50 h. p.; Lexington Car, 5 passenger, 45 h. p.; Maytag Car, 22 h. p.; with either five passenger touring body or delivery body; one Brush Runabout. Will also offer for sale at same time some Horses and Mules. Sale will commence at 1:30 p. m. TERMS—Six-months credit; purchaser giving notes with approved security.

L. L. BUNDY.

Flanders Denny, Auctioneer. d&w

Child Dead.

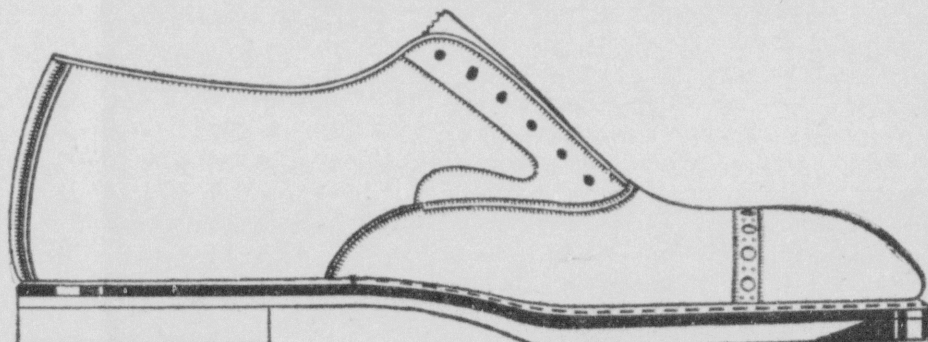
Arnold, aged nine months, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Walker, of Cortland, died this morning after an illness of four days. The funeral will occur Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence. Burial at the Cortland cemetery.

Attention I. O. O. F.

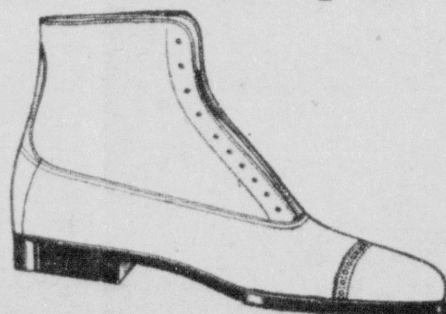
Canton Seymour No. 11, regular meeting tonight. All officers and chevaliers urged to be present.

H. R. Luckey, Com.

Bostonians The Famous Shoe For Men



Spring Footwear Fashions are here, real bench made shoes that are a pleasure to look upon.



Here you get Style and Quality at a price range of \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00.

We fit you from head to foot.

This is the Home of Hart Scaffner & Marx Good Clothes.

Thomas Clothing Co.

K. of P. Building

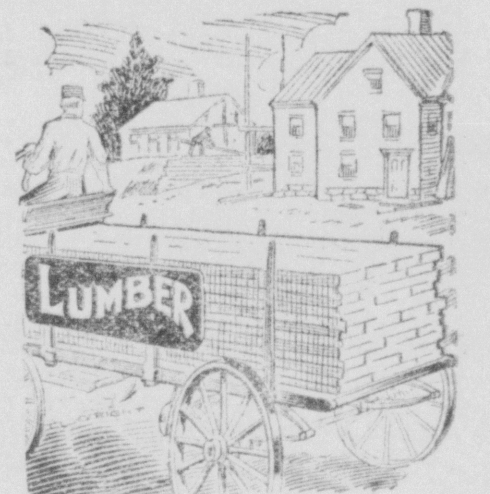
Seymour, Ind.

You ALWAYS

Can depend upon the Raymond City Coal—it never varies in quality. It is clean, burns freely and never fails to give the utmost satisfaction. When you want your bins filled with a superior quality of coal that will give you absolute satisfaction, order from us.

Raymond City
Coal at \$4.25
PER TON

EBNER ICE & COLD STORAGE CO.
COAL AND ICE
PHONE No. 4.



Every Load

of our lumber brings satisfaction to the man who buys it. It is good lumber. It is worth every cent it costs, and usually more. We are careful to keep up our standard of lumber quality. We keep prices down as low as possible. We have a fine lot of Black Locust fence posts.

SEYMOUR PLANING MILL CO.
419 S. Chestnut.

Building Material

The Very Best

at the

Lowest Prices

Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors and Blinds.

High Grade Mill Work

Veneered Doors and Interior Finish.

Travis Carter Co.

Geo. F. Meyer

Drug Store

104 S. Chestnut St.

Phone 247

Sudie Mills Matlock

Piano Teacher

Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

ANNA E. CARTER

NOTARY PUBLIC

Office at the Daily Republican office, 108 West Second St.

H. LETT, M. D. C.

Veterinary Surgeon

111 W. Third St., SEYMOUR

Phones—643 and 644

FIRE INSURANCE

A few dollars invested today may save you thousands tomorrow.

E. W. BLISH, Room No. 11 Postal Building



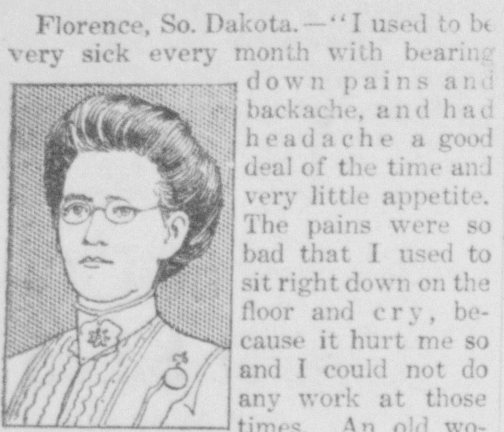
Think of the company behind the car---and you'll realize why Fords and Government bonds are bought with equal assurance. Strongest financially---world-wide in scope---largest in volume of output. We build our reputation into the car.

Better Buy a Ford.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Free catalog and particulars from Rudolph F. Buhner, South Chestnut St. Phone 189.

IN SUCH PAIN WOMAN CRIED

Suffered Everything Until Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

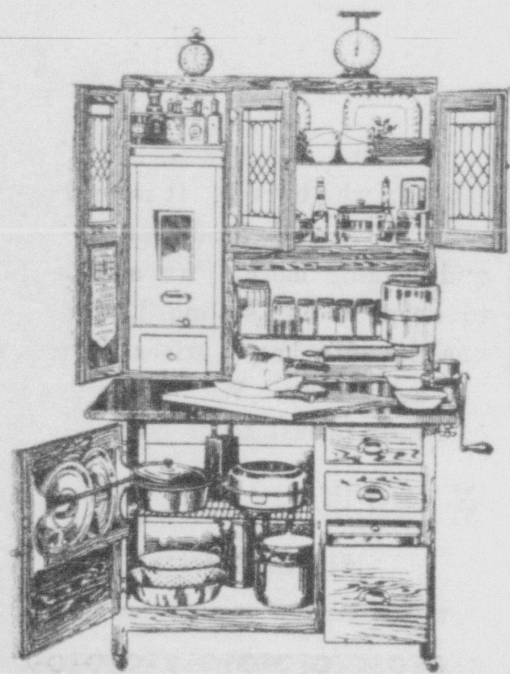


Florence, So. Dakota.—"I used to be very sick every month with bearing down pains and backache, and had headache a good deal of the time and very little appetite. The pains were so bad that I used to sit right down on the floor and cry, because it hurt me so and I could not do any work at those times. An old woman advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I got a bottle. I felt better the next month so I took three more bottles of it and got well so I could work all the time. I hope every woman who suffers like I did will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. P. W. LANSING, Route No. 1, Florence, South Dakota.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



Good Goods at a Right Price IS OUR AIM

You are no doubt contemplating adding a new piece of furniture to your home.

Buy it at Heideman's and you will be satisfied.

We show the largest and most complete line at a price that will interest you.

Furniture—Rugs

Agency for the "FREE" Sewing Machine.

HEIDEMAN

114 S. Chestnut St. Seymour, Ind.

"Weaver"

RUBBER GOODS

Are guaranteed to be perfect in workmanship and material and warranted to give satisfactory service for the purpose intended.

Our line of rubber goods is very complete and prices moderate.

C. E. LOERTZ

Phone 116. Milhous Block.

CHAS. E. GILLESPIE, M. D.

Practice limited to diseases of the

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

and Fitting Glasses

Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.

Andrews Building Phone 245

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

THE DEMOCRATS MEETING TODAY

State Ticket Being Named At Indianapolis.

MR. SHIVELY IS RENOMINATED

Senior Senator, Whose Term Expires Next March, Is Acclaimed by the Party in Delegate Convention Assembled at Its Unanimous Choice For the Place—Senator Kern Presiding Over Deliberations.

Indianapolis, March 19.—The Democracy of Indiana in delegate assembly settled down to the business in hand today with very little delay. The decks were quickly cleared for the main business of the convention, and at the hour this is written, the delegates have progressed well toward the completion of their task of naming a ticket to lead the party hosts in the coming campaign.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock when Bernard Korbly, state chairman, called the convention to order. Following the invocation, Governor Ralston, as temporary chairman of the convention, delivered the party "keynote" address, a carefully considered statement of the party's present powerful position in both state and nation, in which the governor took occasion to "point with pride" to the recent record of the party in Indiana. The numerous telling points of the governor's address were generously applauded by the crowd which filled Tomlinson hall to the doors.

The report of the committee on rules and organization, made up of Charles Rumsie, Fort Branch; Fabius Gwin, Shoals; Judge James W. Fortune, Jeffersonville; William Fitzgerald, North Vernon; John S. McFadden, Rockville; Harry G. Strickland, Greenfield; Michael A. Ryan, Indianapolis; Abraham Simmons, Bluffton; J. W. Johnson, Kokomo; J. A. Gaviet, Hammond; John Burns, Hartford City; Senator Glenn B. VanAken, Auburn; and Richard Vanderveer, Milford, was adopted, naming Senator John W. Kern permanent chairman of the convention, with the following vice presidents: W. W. Kellams, Rockport; Homer McKinnis, Martinsville; J. L. O'Bannon, Corydon; Edward F. Sale, Dillsboro; John F. Joyce, Terre Haute; P. P. Fetting, Connersville; James G. Rochford, Indianapolis; George Lucas, Muncie; B. F. Herderich, Lebanon; George B. Durgan, Lafayette; Peter A. Follmar, Monterey; William F. McNagny, Columbia City; Fred Luken, Knox.

John Heller of Decatur was named secretary and the following for assistant secretaries: Robert M. Ray, Otwell; S. B. Boyd, Washington; Michael C. Thornton, New Albany; H. D. Miller, Nashville; John H. Jordan, Dana; Charles Doney, Richmond; Henry Seyfried, Indianapolis; Donn C. Ward, Union City; A. B. Crampton, Delphi; Edward P. Honan, Rensselaer; William A. Graffis, Logansport; John R. Mason, Lagrange; Harry Unger, Plymouth.

Upon turning over the gavel to the permanent chairman, Governor Ralston introduced Senator Kern in a felicitous little speech and in accepting the chief place in the convention the senator made a brief address in which he touched particularly upon the national issues and the party's attitude thereto.

The party "platform" then was submitted for the consideration of the delegates by the committee on resolutions, made up of the following members of the convention: Dr. T. D. Scales, Booneville; J. A. Riddle, Linton; George H. Voigt, Jeffersonville; John F. Russell, Greensburg; J. M. Rawley, Brazil; Albert F. Ray, Shelbyville; Mayor Bell, Indianapolis; James R. Fleming, Portland; W. H. Johnston, Crawfordsville; Emery Sellers, Monticello; Frank D. Butler, Peru; Charles M. Neizer, Fort Wayne; W. A. McNery, South Bend.

Following the adoption of the platform and in the order of nominations, the convention unanimously and with repeated cheers named as its choice for United States senator the present incumbent, Senator Benjamin F. Shively. The senator was present in the convention and made a brief speech of acknowledgment, which was received by the delegates with every mark of pleasure.

On recommendation of the rules committee the nomination of judges took precedence over other nominations, and the convention then proceeded to the making up of the ticket. The four appellate judges seeking another term, and who had no opposition, were renominated by acclamation, as follows: First district, M. B. Hottel of Salem and Edward W. Felt of Greenfield; Second district, Joseph G. Ibach of Hammond and Francis S. Caldwell of Winchester.

There are 1,836 delegates in the convention; number of votes necessary to a choice, 918.

Took Him Back to Face Trial.

South Bend, Ind., March 19.—Lake Shore railroad detectives have taken Charles Kelley back to Sandusky, O., to face the charge of killing Moses Price, a Lake Shore detective, who was shot to death Jan. 16 in an encounter with car robbers. Kelley was arrested here after detectives had trailed him several weeks.

GIRLS AT WELLESLEY SHOWED RARE SANITY

Costly Blaze Unattended By Loss of Life.

ALL FACTIONS ARE DISTURBED

Not Since the Dreyfus Case Has the Republic Been So Wrought Up as It Is Now in Connection With the Murder of Editor Calmette by Wife of Minister Caillaux, and Royalist Press Is Urging an Upheaval.

Paris, March 19.—Mme. Caillaux, whose action in killing Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, has plunged France into a ferment equalled only in this generation by the Dreyfus case, is enjoying special favors in the St. Lazare prison. She is in the cell once occupied by Louise Michel, the anarchist leader known as "the Red Virgin." Therese Humbert, who duped bankers out of millions; Mme. Steinhil, central figure in a sensational trial in which she was acquitted of the murder of her husband; Mlle. Merelli, the companion of a young man who stole a million francs and went to prison with a smile after two months of riotous living; Mme. Poekes and other women who won notoriety by sensational crimes.

The Figaro, which still appears with turned column rules and bearing Gaston Calmette's name as editor, grows sarcastic over the special treatment accorded to Mme. Caillaux. Four other women who occupied the cell were turned out and the place was thoroughly cleaned and carpeted before Mme. Caillaux was placed in it. In place of the regulation candles a lamp has been provided and a large water bottle and a glass are there for her comfort.

Although it is far from the truth to say that the murderers has become a popular heroine, there is no doubt that she would be acquitted if a jury were chosen from the first hundred men met on the street.

M. Caillaux had a conference with friends regarding the advisability of challenging M. Barthou to a duel as a consequence of the former premier having read in the chamber the report of Public Prosecutor Fabre on the Rochette case. In this case the immunity which the notorious swindler enjoyed and which saved him from prison was laid to Caillaux, who is said to have advised that the hearing of the charges be delayed and thus caused them to become outlawed. The ex-minister of finance was anxious to challenge Barthou. General Dalstein, former military governor of Paris, and M. Ceccaldi, a member of the chamber, advised against it. They are believed to have used the argument that it would be ridiculous for Caillaux to issue a challenge now when he kept quiet for so long a time under the daily attacks on his honesty made in the columns of the Figaro by Calmette.

M. Monis, minister of marine, who was mentioned by Fabre as having upheld the view of the Rochette case credited to M. Caillaux, is expected to resign office. It is believed that the post of minister of marine will be occupied by a minister ad interim, and if M. Monis succeeds in disproving the charge against him before the revived Rochette commission he will be reinstated.

The royalist press is filled with traces of a popular upheaval against the republic on account of the tragedy. These are exaggerated and in many cases entirely without foundation. There are of course demonstrations among the students and radical revolutionists. Several of the royalists have been arrested and held for trial on charges of sedition.

Undoubtedly there will be a big display of troops throughout Paris tomorrow, the day set for the funeral of the murdered editor, when the royalists are planning to make a demonstration on an immense scale to show their sympathy with Calmette.

Wellesley, Mass., March 18.—Driving 350 students, instructors and maids to the campus in little more than their night dresses, fire totally destroyed College Hall, the oldest and one of the largest of the group of Wellesley college buildings, causing a loss of probably \$1,500,000 and demoralizing the college to such an extent that the instruction work has been suspended until April 10.

That no lives were lost was probably due to the fact that the fire originated on either the fourth or fifth floors instead of below the sleeping rooms, and to the efficiency of the fire drill.

Within a brief period after the fire-gangs had been sounded, all the occupants had fallen into line in the corridors and after a hasty roll call, they then sought refuge in other dormitories upon the campus and were provided with shoes and clothing by their mates. The fire, which originated from a cause undetermined, spread rapidly through the great building, and in five hours nothing was left but brick walls. President Pendleton, addressing the students in chapel, announced the suspension of college work until April 10 and urged as many of the students as could, to leave Wellesley at once.

It was a tribute to the sanity of mind and of the courage of the students that the fire was without a fatality.

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IN FURORE OVER CAILLAUX CASE

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DETAILS OF BENTON'S QUARREL WITH VILLA

How British Rancher Met His Tragic Death.

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Washington, March 18.—As they will be set forth in an official report the facts of the killing of William S. Benton, the British rancher, have become known here.

Benton went to Juarez to get Villa's permission to bring some of his cattle out of Chihuahua for sale in Texas. What had not been known heretofore, however, is the fact that Benton sought to make it worth while for the rebel chieftain to let him get his cattle out, offering in return for this permission to see that Villa got a certain amount of arms and ammunition. This proposal, it is now reported, was favorably received by Villa. Discussion of the precise terms of the arrangement, however, led to a quarrel between the two men. This quarrel ended in Benton being killed, not by a revolver, as previously reported, but by stabbing. The Britisher was attacked by knives by those in Villa's office during the discussion, and not a shot was fired. The Britisher was stabbed in many places, and after he was dead his body was mutilated in the unspeakable manner of such frequent occurrences in Mexico. Whether Villa personally aided in the stabbing of Benton is not definitely known. The body of Benton was buried in Juarez and is still there, according to this official information. No steps have been taken to recover the body, because it is felt that the long period which has elapsed since its interment would make its exhumation a ghastly task which would contribute no information regarding the state of the body at the time of burial.

Notice.

Executors' notice of private sale of 20 shares of the capital stock of the Seymour National Bank of Seymour, Indiana.

By virtue of an order of the Jackson Circuit Court, and subject to its approval the undersigned executor of the estate of Mary Beyers, deceased, will at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of the first day of April, 1914, and from day to day thereafter until sold, offer for sale at private sale, at the Seymour National Bank, of Seymour, Indiana,

Twenty shares of bank stock of the Seymour National Bank, of Seymour, Ind. Said bank stock belonging to the estate of Mary Beyers, deceased, said bank stock will be sold for not less than the full appraised value thereof, and for cash.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Executor of the estate of Mary Beyers, deceased.
J. H. KAMMAN,
Attorney for Executor.

Chronic Stomach Trouble Cured.

There is nothing more discouraging than a chronic disorder of the stomach. Is it not surprising that many suffer for years with such an ailment when a permanent cure is within their reach and may be had for a trifle? "About one year ago," says P. H. Beck, of Wakelee, Mich., "I bought a package of Chamberlain's Tablets, and since using them I have felt perfectly well. I had previously used any number of different medicines, but none of them were of any lasting benefit." For sale by all dealers.

Advertisement.

New Indiana Postmasters.

Washington, March 19.—Indiana postoffice nominations sent to the senate are as follows: Miles Baxter, Auburn; Vincent E. Craig, Darlington; Alder R. McKins, Edinburg; James H. Collins, Farmersburg; George D. Gaby, Ligonier; Henry F. Schaal, Michigah City; Otto McMahan, Rochester; Louis Zoercher, Tell City; Cornelius Lumaee, Washash; Thomas J. Shelburn, Zionsville.

SEYMOUR MARKET.

Wheat	
New Corn	92c
Straw, wheat, ton	7.00
Straw, oats, ton	8.00
Hay, timothy, loose	\$16@19
Hay, timothy, baled	\$16@18
Hay, clover, ton	\$14@17
POULTRY.	
Hens, per pound	12c
Springs, per pound	12c
Guineas, apiece	25c
Ducks, per pound	10c
Geese, per pound	8c
Old roosters, per pound	7c
Turkeys, per pound	16c
Old Toms, per pound	12c
Pigeons, per dozen	75c
Eggs, per dozen	14c
Butter, per pound	13c
HOGS.	
Top	\$8-\$8.45
Light	\$7.75-\$8.25
CATTLE.	
Butcher cattle	\$7@8
Veal calves, per lb.	\$6-\$
SHEEP.	
Best	\$5

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Prof. J. Blanchard, Skin Specialist, 3811 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, will help you
FREE Diagnose Your Skin Disease
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Are you interested in what is taking place day by day all over the world? If you are you NEED THE COURIER-JOURNAL.

If there is an agent in your town give him a trial order one month—Daily 50 cents, with Sunday 75 cents.

If there is no agent in your town give your order to the paper in which this advertisement appears (you may get a special clubbing rate) or send the order direct to the Courier-Journal.

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL has been discontinued, but FARM AND FAMILY, a most excellent illustrated monthly magazine, is a worthy successor. The price is only 25 cents a year. Ask for a sample copy.

COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY (Incorporated) Louisville, Ky.

Your Credit is Good With Us

STRIKE US FOR

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SPECIAL RATE TO FARMERS

Investigate Our New Plan

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INTEREST FOR ONE MONTH ON

\$10.00 is \$0.20 \$50.00 is \$1.00

25.00 is .50 100.00 is 2.00

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Small charge for papers.

SEYMOUR LOAN CO.

17½ East Second St.,

Over Carter's Bicycle Store.

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of

INSURANCE

CLARK B. DAVIS

LOANS NOTARY

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.

Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon.

Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 32 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

W. H. BURKLEY

REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE

AND LOANS

SEYMOUR, IND.

The Hollow of Her Hand

By
GEORGE BARR
MCCUTCHEON

Author of "Graustark"
"Trustee King," etc.

Illustrations by Ellsworth Young

The motor met him at the station and Sara was waiting for him in the cool, awning-covered verandah as he drove up. There was a sullen, dissatisfied look in his face. She was stretched out comfortably, lazily, in a great chaise-loung, her black little slippers peeping out at him with perfect abandonment.

"Hello," he said shortly. She gave him her hand. "Sorry I couldn't get out last night." He shook her hand rather ungraciously.

"We missed you," she said. "Pull up a chair. I was never so lazy as now. Dear me, I am afraid I'll get stout and gross."

"Spring fever," he announced. He was plainly out of sorts. "I'll stand, if you don't mind. Beastly tiresome, sitting in a hot, stuffy train."

He took a couple of turns across the porch, his eyes shifting in the eager, annoyed manner of one who seeks for something that, in the correct order of things, ought to be plainly visible.

"Please sit down, Leslie. You make me nervous, tramping about like that. We can't go in for half an hour or more."

"Can't go in?" he demanded, stopping before her. He began to pull at his little moustache.

"No. Hetty's posing. They won't permit even me to disturb them."

He glared. With a final, almost dramatic twist he gave over jerking at his moustache, and grabbed up a chair, which he put down beside her with a vehemence that spoke plainer than words.

"I say," he began, scowling in the direction of the doorway, "how long is he going to be at this silly job?"

"Silly job? Why, it is to be a masterpiece," she cried.

"I asked you how long?"

"Oh, how can I tell? Weeks, perhaps. One can't prod a genius."

"It's all Tommy-rot," he growled.

"I suppose I'd better take the next train back to town."

"Don't you like talking with me?" she inquired, with a pout.

"Of course I do," he made haste to say. "But do you mean to say they won't let anybody in where—Oh, I say! This is rich!"

"Spectators upset the muse, or words to that effect."

He stared gloomily at his cigarette case for a moment. Then he carefully selected a cigarette and tapped it on the back of his hand.

"See here, Sara, I'm going to get this off my chest," he said bluntly.

"I've been thinking it over all week. I don't like this portrait painting nonsense."

"Dear me! Didn't you suggest it?" she inquired innocently, but all the time her heart was beating violent time to the song of triumph.

He was jealous. It was what she wanted, what she had hoped for all along. Her purpose now was to encourage the ugly flame that tortured him, to fan it into fury, to make it undurable. She knew him well; his supreme egoism could not withstand an attack upon its complacency. Like all the Wrاندalls, he had the habit of thinking too well of himself. He possessed a clearly-defined sense of humor, but it did not begin to include self-sacrifice among its endowments. He had never been able to laugh at himself for the excellent reason that some things were truly sacred to him.

She realized this, and promptly laughed at him. He stiffened.

"Don't snicker, Sara," he growled. He took time to light his cigarette, and at the same time to consider his answer to her question. "In a way, yes, suggested a sort of portrait, of course. A sketchy thing, something like that, you know. But not an all-summer operation."

"But she doesn't mind," explained Sara. "In fact, she is enjoying it. She and Mr. Booth get on famously together."

"She likes him, eh?"

"Certainly. Why shouldn't she like him? He is adorable."

He threw his cigarette over the railing. "Comes here every day, I suppose?"

"My dear Leslie, he is to do me as soon as he has finished with her. I don't like your manner."

"Oh," he said in a dull sort of wonder. No one had ever cut him short in just that way before. "What's up, Sara? Have I done anything out of the way?"

"You are very touchy, it seems to me."

"I'm sore about this confounded portrait monopoly."

"I'm sorry, Leslie. I suppose you will have to give in, however. We are three to one against you—Hetty, Mr. Booth and I."

"I see," he said, rather blankly. "Then he drew his chair closer. 'See here, Sara, you know I'm terribly keen about her. I think about her, I dream about her, I—oh, well, here it is in a nutshell: I'm in love with her. Now do you understand?'"

"I don't see how you could help be-

ing in love with her," she said calmly. "I believe it is a habit men have where she is concerned."

"You're not surprised?" he cried, himself surprised.

"Not in the least."

"I mean to ask her to marry me," he announced with finality. This was intended to bowl her over completely.

She looked at him for an instant, and then shook her head. "I'd like to be able to wish you good luck."

He stared. "You don't mean to say she'd be fool enough—" he began incredulously, but caught himself up in time. "Of course, I'd have to take my chances," he concluded, with more humility than she had ever seen him display. "Do you know of any one else?"

"No," she said seriously. "She doesn't confide in me to that extent, I fear. I've never asked."

"Do you think there was any one back there in England?" He put it in the past tense, so to speak, as if there could be no question about the present.

"Oh, I dare say."

He was regaining his complacency. "That's neither here nor there," he declared. The thing I want you to do, Sara, is to rush this confounded portrait. I don't like the idea, not a little bit."

"I don't blame you for being afraid of the attractive Mr. Booth," she said, with a significant lifting of her eyebrows.

"I'm going to have it over with before I go up to town, my dear girl," he announced, in a matter-of-fact way. "I've given the whole situation a deuce of a lot of thought, and I've made up my mind to do it. I'm not the sort, you know, to delay matters once my mind's made up. By Jove, Sara, you ought to be pleased. I'm not such a rotten catch, if I do say it who shouldn't."

She was perfectly still for a long time, so still that she did not appear to be breathing. Her eyes grew darker, more mysterious. If he had taken

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

HELP WANTED

LOST AND FOUND

FOR SALE, TO LET

FOUND—At last a store that sells good shoes for less. See them. The Cut Price Boot Shop, 10 N. Chestnut street. m21d&w

WANTED—Names of persons who will board and room at reasonable rates, two or more girls from the country who come to Seymour for work at the shirt factory. Leave name at Shirt factory or address R. M. C. care Republican office. m25d

WANTED—Middle aged lady for housework, willing to leave town for a good home in family of two. Call Phone 177. m20d

WANTED—Woman to assist in work at New Commercial Hotel. m11d-tf

FOR SALE—Two pure bred Duroc Jersey sows, bred to farrow in April; three pure Duroc male hogs, old enough for service. J. B. Love, R. F. D. 5, Seymour. m9d&wtf

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Single Comb White Orpingtons, also Barred Plymouth Rocks. Phone 1000-1811. John Kilgas, R. F. D. 5, Seymour. my 7 mon th a2w

EGGS FOR HATCHING—R. C. Rhode Island Reds. Call Phone 796-R. or Reynolds grocery. George Hauenschild. m21d&w

FOR SALE—Motorcycles, one Harley Davidson, two Indians, one M. M. A. W. Comer, 5 E. Second St. m16d-tf

FOR SALE—One White Steamer truck. John C. Groub Co. f20d&W-tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house, centrally located. F. H. Gates. m3dtt

FOR RENT—Modern seven room house. North Ewing. E. C. Bollinger. f2dtt

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light house-keeping. Inquire here. m21d

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms. Call 115 West Second St. m10d-tf

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Thos. Hays, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	Max.	Min.
March 19, 1914	30	22

Weather Indications.

Snow tonight and Friday morning, followed by clearing Friday.

There will be a Story-Hour at the Public Library on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, for children under ten years of age. m20d

TIDE OF MIGRATION WILL BE OVER BY MIDDLE OF MAY

Dr. Davis W. Dennis, Bird Wizard of Earlham College, Tells of Annual Flights.

By United Press.

Richmond, Ind., March 19—Dr. Davis W. Dennis, the bird-wizard of Earlham college, who for many years has led troops of young people in search of rare birds, is again in the fields early and late. Because his step fails him, he rides horseback to and from the birds' haunts. In an article written for the United Press today he tells the truth about the robin, and describes the stupendous journey of a mite of a bird that would raise its young in safety.

It is the time of the year for the great miracle of bird migration to set in. The earliest comers are here now. The blue bird, the robin, the killdeer, the mourning dove and the yellow-billed sapsucker have arrived. The tide of migration will gradually rise until about May 1, and by the 20th of May it will be all over. We all know something about it: the honk, honk of the leader of the long V of wild geese has been heard by all as they fly over to the north, and those who are 65 years old and over can tell stories about the millions of wild pigeons that flew by on their way to the sunny south in their childhood.

Few of us know the full truth about bird migration. During the full moon nearest the first of May in 1909 Loren C. Petry watched the face of the moon for four hours one night through the telescope at Earlham

Big Clearance Sale---Gas Ranges

THIS WEEK ONLY we are offering FREE SERVICES to any one on our line of mains who purchases a gas range. We are offering the following bargains:

2---No. 5618 Single Oven
C. I. ESTATE RANGES \$15.30
SOLD FOR \$18.00

3---No. 8218 Double Oven
S. I. ESTATE RANGES \$15.30
SOLD FOR \$18.00

1---No. 146 Single Oven
CLARK JEWEL RANGE \$14.10
SOLD FOR \$16.60

3---No. 186 Double Oven
CLARK JEWEL RANGE \$17.00
SOLD FOR \$20.00

1---No. 418 Double Oven
CLARK JEWEL RANGE \$18.70
SOLD FOR \$23.00

1---No. 576 Elevated Oven
CLARK JEWEL RANGE \$25.00
SOLD FOR \$28.85

Buy a stove, attend the big demonstration Friday and Saturday, and E. E. Howard, Domestic Science Demonstrator for the Detroit Jewel Stove Company, will teach you to use it.

DO NOT HESITATE—They are going fast.

Interstate Public Service Company

Girls Wanted

16 Years of Age and Over

By the Reliance Shirt Manufacturing Co.

For Light, Good Paying Employment, Under the Best of Conditions and Moral Surroundings, In a Clean, Sanitary, Well Lighted, Well Ventilated, Fire Proof Factory Building.

Earn While You Learn

We now have in our employment about 150 girls most of whom started with us at \$3.50 per week and are now earning from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week.

We Need 100 More

We start you at \$3.50 per week for the first four weeks while you are learning the trade, then you are placed on piece work where you will be able to earn \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week. The work is light and the hours are not long. You soon learn a trade that you can always depend upon.

We will endeavor to secure board for you at reasonable prices.

Investigate this. Bring your parents or relatives and let us explain our proposition to them.

Ask any business man in Seymour.

The RELIANCE M'F'G. CO.

MANUFACTURERS of SHIRTS

105-109 South Chestnut St.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA

College and counted 56 birds that passed between him and the moon's disc. At that rate, 25,000 birds flew over Richmond that night on their way to their nesting grounds. Fifteen hundred birds of one kind flew against the statue of liberty in one night in a storm.

Where did this army of birds come from? Whither are they going? Why are they going? The first question can be answered by the ornithologist of the southern part of North America and the northern half of South America; the second by observers to the north of us. We are not sure that we have the right answer to the third, but believe the birds migrate that they may raise their young in a safe place, where alligators, snakes etc, are not found.

If the bushes and low trees along our north and south flowing streams are closely watched between the middle of April and the middle of May, many bright colored, small birds will be seen. Among these will be the black-poll warbler, a bird smaller than the English sparrow with solid black on the top of its head and wing, and elsewhere black and white striped. This bird came from far south of the equator, and is on his way to the mating grounds north of the arctic circle. He will spend two months in his summer home and the other ten months making his long, ten-thousand-mile round-trip journey. He will be busy during his two-month stay building his home in the grass or low bushes and raising his young.

Many interesting facts may be learned. The robin nests in our towns and cities, and winters from Southern Indiana and Kentucky westward. In the north he knows we are his friends. I spent one winter in Sanford, Fla., and not one robin was to be seen about the town. One evening the man who kept the hotel came in with a bag of twenty-three robins, which he had shot for pot pie. The robin in the south knows he is among enemies and is the shyest bird I met.

Demonstration in Cooking.

Beginning March 20th to March 21st, from 9:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. daily. Grand demonstration in cooking on our salesroom floor at the Interstate Public Service Company by an expert teacher in Domestic Science. m20d

Delicious Corn Crisp at all groceries and candy stores. a15d

TWO ROADS, WHICH WILL YOU TAKE?



START on the ROAD TO PROSPERITY today. The first milestone is a BANK ACCOUNT. It is a check against extravagance. Read the autobiography of any of our great captains of industry and finance. Invariably, close to the opening paragraph, he will tell of his FIRST BANK ACCOUNT. It was the first milestone in his ROAD TO SUCCESS!

NO MATTER HOW SMALL THE ACCOUNT, START IT NOW AND WITH THIS BANK.

The First National Bank

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Sewing Machine Supplies of Every Description for Any Make Machine

Needles, Needle Threaders, Shuttles, Belts, Oil and any other needed parts.

We Repair Everything. Agents for the BOYE Perfect Hand Sewing Needle

W. A. CARTER & SON

Agents for RACYCLE.

Opposite Interurban Station

OSTEOPATHY

Removes the cause and aids Nature to Health
Fifth year, 14 West Second Street. Phone No. 557. Lady Attendant